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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVII NO. 196--- BOMBAY MONDAY AUGUST 19 1929 ONE ANNA

MAHATMA TO PRESIDE OVER CONGRESS

Dr. Kitchlew Chairman of Reception Committee

LAHORE, Aug. 18.

At a meeting this afternoon the Reception Committee of the 44th session of the Congress elected Mahatma Gandhi President. Mahatmaji received ten, Vallabhai Patel five, and Jawaharlal Nehru three nominations from the Provincial Committees.

The Committee also elected Dr. Kitchlew Chairman and Dr. Gopichand M.L.C. General Secretary and Pandit R. Santanam, Financial Secretary of the Reception Committee. —Free Press.

DR. KITCHLEW'S SUCCESS

UNPLEASANT SCENES AT ELECTION MEETING

LAHORE, Aug. 18.

The Reception Committee after four hours sitting in the course of which eight proposals were disposed of for the chairmanship of the Reception Committee of the Lahore Congress, elected Dr. Kitchlew Chairman securing 135 votes as against Dunichand of Lahore 60 votes.

Dr. Gopichand M.L.C. was elected as General Secretary and Pandit Santanam, Financial Secretary.

The Committee sits again to-night to elect other office-bearers. The following names were proposed for Chairmanship by different groups of parties: (1) Lala Dunichand of Lahore; (2) Dr. Kitchlew; (3) Sardar Kishensingh father of Bhagatsingh; (4) Maulana Abdul Kadar Kasuri; (5) Dr. Mohammad Alam; (6) Mr. Satyapal (in jail); (7) Kedarnath Saigal (a Meerut Case accused); (8) Sardar Bhagatsingh (Hunger-striking in Central Jail, Conspiracy Case, accused).

DR. KITCHLEW'S SUCCESS.

The last-mentioned name was ruled out by the President on the ground that Bhagatsingh was not a member of the Reception Committee. All other names expecting those of Dr. Kitchlew and Lala Dunichand were subsequently withdrawn, which being put to vote resulted in a victory for Dr. Kitchlew. Division being challenged, 135 votes were recorded in favour of Dr. Kitchlew and 60 for Lala Dunichand. Maulana Zafarali Khan, Ferozechand, Dr. Alam Mehta Amirchand and about 25 others remained neutral. Elections of Dr. Gopichand and Pandit Santanam were unopposed.

UNPLEASANT SCENES.

There were several unpleasant scenes and angry exchange of words. Adherents of Dr. Satyapal have declared their unwillingness to participate in further activities of the Committee and decided to observe neutrality in future.—Free Press.

MAHATMA ELECTED PRESIDENT

DEMAND FOR A FRESH VOTE REJECTED

LAHORE, Aug. 18.

The Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress held a meeting this afternoon to elect office-bearers. About two hundred members were present. Mr. Abdul Qadir Kasuri, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, presiding.

The proceedings of the meeting were delayed as a result of certain persons who were alleged to have not paid their subscriptions seeking admittance to the meeting. Raizada Hansraj M.L.A. deplored the way they were quarrelling over ordinary matters. He was sorry to note that in eight months time Punjab had not done appreciable work to make the Lahore Congress a success.

The meeting decided to admit the abovementioned persons. The President then replied to Raizada Hansraj's remarks. He said that so far 1,050 members have been recruited to the Reception Committee and 12 to 50 persons were engaged to push forward recruitment work. Their greatest difficulty was that members did not pay subscription in time.

ELECTION OF MAHATMA AS PRESIDENT.

The Secretary next announced that ten Provincial Committees (including Punjab) had voted in favour of Mahatma Gandhi for the presidentship of the forthcoming Congress, while five had voted in favour of Mr. Vallabhai Patel, three for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and one for Mr. N. C. Kelkar. The meeting elected Mahatma Gandhi as President of the Lahore Congress, only two Sikhs and two Muslims dissenting. Thereupon a number of youngmen wished that the proposition be again put to vote as they hinted that they wanted to propose some other name as President of the Lahore Congress. The President of the meeting said that the Reception Committee could not decide to elect as President any person other than the one who had been selected by a majority of Provincial Congress Committees.

(Message incomplete.)

GANDHIJI, A SOUTH AFRICAN!

Land of Rhodes Claims Credit for Turning "Petty Lawyer Into Saint"

MRS. MILLIN'S TRIBUTE TO SAGE OF SABARMAT

JOHANNESBURG, July 29.

(BY MAIL.)

Mrs. Sarah Gertude Millin, the author of "The Coming of the "Lord", "The South Africans", etc., has contributed an article to the columns of the "Rand Daily Mail", in which she attempts a pen picture of four great South African personalities that have influenced the World. She includes Mahatma Gandhi in these four great personages. The other three are Cecil Rhodes, Olive Schreiner and General Smuts.

"The Third of South Africa's World figures lives still to trouble England from some hermitage in India", says Mrs. Millin. "But whether England will be grateful to us or not, it was in South Africa that Gandhi learnt his system of spiritual economics; non-co-operation he calls it to-day; passive resistence, he used to call it here. Only now, as they report, he has become so passive that his passivity really amounts to action. If for instances, employers and employees disagree and a strike is threatened, he does not let the wrong-doer wear himself out in useless battling. He says, "these are conditions I suggest to you. If you do not follow them, I shall starve myself to death. And, of course, that threat settles everything. It is tyrannically effective. And to think that, but for South Africa, Gandhi might have been a petty lawyer and never a saint!"

"How long is it since he left us? Half a generation ago. He spent his last days in South Africa fasting too. He didn't look, at his farewell banquet, where he sat festively with a cup of water before him, as if he could survive another year. And there he is, in India, still keeping others from doing what he believes to be wrong by punishing himself. However, we didn't produce Gandhi, we only developed him".—Free Press.

Two Jew Worshippers Wounded

LONDON, Aug. 18.

It is reported from Jerusalem that 100 Arabs armed with daggers entered the passage of the Wailing Wall where Jews customarily pray and wounded two worshippers and tore up their prayer books.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST TROPHY

GERMAN CARRACIOLA CARRIES THE PRIZE

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The International Tourist Trophy for standard touring and sports cars, over 400 mile course at Belfast has been won by German driver Carraciola in a Mercedes-Benz car. The winner's time as officially given was 5 hours 37 minutes 40 seconds.

Major-General Janaki Singh who has been appointed as the Minister of the Army and Public works of the Kashmir State. —Photo by P. P. A.

The race was marred by a serious accident. While the breakdown gang were removing a damaged car from the course the second car crashed into it with the result that six men were seriously injured. One died of injuries.—Reuter.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay received Sardar Raje Shambhusing Amarsing Jadhavrao and Sardar Khan Saheb Nosherwan Kaikobad Dastur at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday the 17th August.

UNDERTRIAL AND CONVICTED PRISONERS

RE-EXAMINATION OF RULES

CENTRAL GOVT. ADDRESSES LOCAL GOVTS

LAHORE, Aug. 18.

It is understood that the Government of India have addressed local Governments regarding re-examination of the rules relating to under-trial and convicted prisoners. In consequence the Punjab Government have issued terms of reference to the Provincial Committee appointed for the purpose of re-examination which are of a wide scope. Importance it attached to the ascertainment of public opinion and to an early submission of the report as Amendments of the existing rules may be freely recommended, provided the amendments proposed are consistent with the maintenance of the principles of safe custody of prisoners, jail discipline and penal detention. The terms of reference, among other questions, include the following:— As regards under-trial prisoners the rules, where possible, should be as liberal as those which may be adopted for special-class prisoners and rules generally should take cognisance of the fact that an under-trial is not a convicted person. Questions of diet, conveyance and accommodation generally should be explored. The question of special treatment of under-trials falling in the special class should also be examined. As regards convicts, enquiry should include questions regarding criteria for classification, the classifying authority and privileges to be granted to specially classified prisoners. As regards the latter while classification, according to motive alone regardless of the offence committed, is excluded from the list of offences which now debar from classification as specials should be re-examined with a view to suggestions for exclusion of certain offences or particularising of items. Questions of the method of classification and of the adjudication of the convict's applications for changes in classification should be explored. The existing privileges should be reviewed in view of the possible need for their amplification or change in particular. As regards scales of diet in relation to the mode of living accommodation, and other conditions and the extent to which the cost of privileges should be borne by Government, attention is drawn to the rules in force in other provinces where these differ in detail from the Punjab rules and the accommodations of the recent United Provinces Jail Committee Report. —A.P.

GANDHIJI'S HEALTH.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 18.

Under medical advice Mr. Gandhi took to-day goat's milk and curd. The mild attack of enteritis continues. Otherwise his condition is good. Dr. H. M. Desai who is attending on him says there is not the least cause for anxiety.—A. P.

Lancashire Cotton Dispute

PERSONNEL OF ARBITRATION COURT

LONDON, Aug. 17.

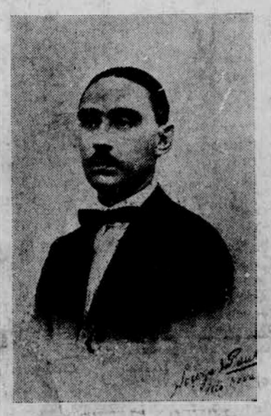
The Cotton Arbitration Court will consist of Justice Swift, Mr. C. T. Cramp, Mr. A. G. Walkden, Sir Arthur Balfour and Sir Archibald Ross.—Reuter.

PUNJAB BANKING COMMITTEE PERSONNEL

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

The following constitute the Punjab Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee:—

Mr Darling, I.C.S., (Chairman); Khan Bahadur Choudhri Niamatulla, President, Madar Union, Jullundur; Rao Pohapsing of Gurgaon; Rai Sahib Kishan Lal Honorary Magistrate, Jhelum; Lala Harikishen Lal, Bar-at-Law, Lahore and Khan Bahadur Chaudhuri Sultan Ahmed, Members.—Free Press.



Dr. Rocha, Dinis, formerly Attorney-General and Ag. Governor-General of Portuguese India.

BIG RISE IN INDUS AT ATTOCK

Record flood level of 1882 to be reached?

RIVER FALLS AT BUNJI

50 Villages in Sind Threatened

SIMLA, August 18.

The Indus at Attock rose to 16 feet this morning. Between 8 a.m and 11 a.m. it rose to six feet. Between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. it rose one foot. It is still rising slowly. The flood level is now faur and feet below the record flood level of 1882.

The Deputy Commissioner of Attock has wired to the Punjab Government that low-lying villages have all been safely evacuated and up to the time of wiring there has been no loss of life or cattle.

It is further learnt that the river has fallen at Bunji from 44 feet to 34 feet and is still falling.—A. P.

50 VILLAGES THREATENED WITH DELUGE

LAHORE, Aug. 18.

The great Shayaok glacier lake which for over a year has held back a huge artificial lake 17,000 feet up in the Karakoram Range is reported to have burst and the river Indus is in high floods. The river is reported to have arisen over 50 feet, and trees and building material are being carried along by the flood. Warning of approaching flood has been sent to 50 villages in the Indus Valley which are threatened by approaching deluge.—Free Press.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Teheran.—The "Iran" reports of the conversion of the Persian Consulate-General at Baghdad into the Legation and the appointment of as first Minister.—Reuter.

OVERCROWDING IN POONA & NASIK TRAINS

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER

BOMBAY, Aug. 18.

A deputation of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay headed by its President Mr. Meyer Nissim will wait upon the Chief Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway on Wednesday (21st instant) at 12 noon requesting to take immediate steps to stop overcrowding in Poona and Nasik trains.—Free Press.

Mr. P. A. Kelly arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday the 17th August.

The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. J E B Hotson, Sir Leslie Hudson, Mr. A. Geddis, Mr J H Hardie and Mr. and Mrs. A. Harrison dined at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday the 17th August.

FOUR-POWERS' PROPOSALS TO BRITAIN

Ridiculously Inadequate, says a British Delegate

COMMITTEE OF TREASURY EXPERTS

Not the Last Word, Assures M. Jasper

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Hague.—The new development is that Mr. Snowden has agreed to the suggestion for the appointment without delay of a Committee of British, French, Italian, Belgian and Japanese treasury experts to estimate the value of allocations to Britain proposed by the four creditor Powers.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Hague.—Mr. Snowden's written reply to M. Jaspar declares that Britain is not prepared to accept concessions at the expense of smaller States and plainly hints that France and Italy are getting more than the lion's share and that the Four Powers' proposals are vague and their yield uncertaint. The reply insists on the reconsideration in order to find an equitable settlement.

"RIDICULOUSLY INADEQUATE."

According to a prominent British delegate the creditor Powers latest proposals are "ridiculously inadequate" and will amount at utmost to 20 per cent of British claims and not 60 to 80 as published yesterday by French authority and the four creditor Powers have not made any concessions or sacrifices. There was no truth in the statement that Mr. Snowden was unapproachable and refused to listen to reasonable proposals. Mr. Snowden expresses an opinion that it will be criminal to end negotiations as long as there is a chance of fruitful result.

NOT THE LAST WORD.

M. Jaspar has informed Mr. Snowden that the proposals are not the Powers' last word.

A British spokesman added that the concessions at the expense of smaller Powers were offered to Britain but Britain was not prepared to buy such concessions.

BRITAIN'S ANSWER TO REPROACH.

The answer to reproach that Britain was sacrificing world peace to palty £2,000,000 a year was that it was not a question of money alone. If she made further concessions they would simply be manipulated to extort more from her. Those who were accusing British of raising obstacles to pacification of Europe were not prepared themselves to do anything towards pacification unless Britain bought their support. —Reuter.

M. JASPER'S MEMORANDUM TO MR. SNOWDEN

"NO RE-OPENING OF YOUNG PLAN"

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Hague.—The memorandum handed to Mr. Snowden on August 16 by M. Jaspar on behalf of four creditor Powers in which the appointment of a Committee of Treasury Experts was suggested says that the Young Plan must be treated as a whole, and that the reopening of it would cause serious difficulties with the gravest consequences.

It declares that Britain receives advantages compensating for the fact that during the first 37 years she will receive on an average nearly 45 million marks less than under the existing agreements. Britain in 1929-30 will receive besides annuities under the Young Plan about 100 million marks to complete the amount required to cover her debt payments that year.

BRITAIN NOT JUSTIFIED.

Britain is not justified in claiming further advantages. Other creditor powers cannot agree to modification of distribution of German annuities but are ready to allow Britain very large share of surplus available after the German payments from April to August 1929 made to creditor Governments including the cover for war debts during the year have been met.

They are also ready to consider the allocation to Britain of a larger part of unconditional annuities which will remain available for distribution representing an equivalent of 58 million marks during 37 years.

The memorandum also suggests possible restrictions and guarantees with regard to deliveries in kind especially reparation coal.—Reuter.

BRITAIN ENTITLED TO LARGER SHARE

MR. SNOWDEN'S REPLY TO POWERS

LONDON,, Aug. 18.

Hague.—In the course of his written reply Mr. Snowden contends that under the Young Plan Britain receives 46,000,000 marks less on an average during the first 37 years than her share under the existing agreement. Mr Snowden finds it impossible to reconcile the proposal that France shall receive 500,000,000 marks out of 580,000,000 available and that these should be mobilisable wit hthe promise that M. Poincare gave to Mr. Churchill in October 1928 that France would not seek priority in mobilisation or any fresh advantages.

Mr. Snowden denies that Britain receives more during the first decade under the Young Plan than at present for on the Dawes basis Britain receives surplus annually (except in first fifth seventh and tenth years) of over three million and this surplus now goes to Italy.

ENTITLED TO LARGER SHARE.

As regards unconditional annuities Mr. Snowden says Britain is obviously entitled to larger share of balance than is offered to her and Britain's complaint is that this balance is inadequate to meet combined claims of Britain and smaller States. The amount of offer is less than half the share to which Britain is entitled on an average and less than quarter of share due to her during earlier year.—Reuter.

"BRITAIN'S PRESTIGE AT STAKE"

MR. SNOWDEN ON RIGHTS OF HIS COUNTRY

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The Hague.—In a dramatic statement to the Anglo-American journalists Mr. Snowden declared that "at last, we Britons can stand up and not be ashamed of our country. The prestige of Britain is at stake and we are trying to assert the rights of Great Britain to a place in the international diplomacy and international affairs. In recent years, Britain's position has been so weak that she has ceased to count, but the time has come when Britain must resume her position in the world which she is entitled to occupy."—Reuter.

BOMBAY SHARE MARKET

—:o:—

Tata Hydros Rise Rs. 140

AMERICANS JOIN TATAS AS AGENTS?

—:o:—

Messrs. Jamnadas Morarjee and Sons have issued the following weekly market report dated 16th August:—

Government Securities:—These continued firm this week also owing to scarcity of ready paper, and the present prices are likely to be maintained in the near future as the market is still in an oversold condition and as sterling paper continues firm at £66-1/4. The 3-1/2 per cents which quoted last week at Rs. 68/4 improved to Rs. 68/10 for 16th August delivery, and it is now quoting Rs. 68/3 for the 30th August. The Budli rate for the 30th August settlement was again annas five to six in favour of buyers. The 5 p.c. 1945-55 also ruled firm at Rs. 102/4 on investment demand. The other securities kept practically unchanged, 4 per cent., 1960-70 at Rs. 78 and 6 p.c. bonds 1930 at Rs. 101/9, 1931 at Rs. 102/10 and 1932 at Rs. 103/10. The Government of India have accepted tenders for twelve and six months' Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,63,25,000, the former to the amount of Rs. 147-1/2 lakhs at Rs. 95 and above, and the latter to the amount of Rs. 15,75,000 at Rs. 97/8/3.

The Imperial Bank of India balance was Rs. 31,27,77,000 being down by Rs. 88 lakhs and the cash percentage being 37.20 as against 37.36 the preceding week. The Bank rate has remained unchanged at 5 p.c. since June 6.

Textile Shares.— Prices rued firm in the early part of the week owing to speculative activity which took Fazulbhoys to Rs. 630 a rise of over Rs. 50 over last week's closing quotation. At the high level bulls started unloading and prices receded by about Rs. 40. Little attention was paid to the other scrips which fluctuated within narrow limits. The closing to-day was:—Bombay Dyeings at Rs. 756/4, Fazulbhoys Rs. 586/4, Pearls Rs. 350, Centurys Rs. 330, New Greats Rs. 177/8, Kohinoors Rs. 182/8, Nagpurs Rs. 477/8 and Swadeshis Rs. 407/8.

The strike is generally fizzling out and out of the normal pre-strike attendance of 1,45,000 nearly 1,13,000 men are now working. The mills are however working with decreased efficiency. The working for 1828-29 was generally on the debit side and that for 1929-30 is likely to show only slightly better results, a few of the concerns possibly just managing to make both ends meet. We do not expect a big departure either way in share values in the near future but prices should sag gradually.

Tata Steels.—Next to Tata Hydros and Fazulbhoys, Tata Steels were the most active shares on the market during the week, and though prices slightly receded occasionally the tone on the whole kept firm. Deferreds after touching Rs. 232/8 declined to Rs. 211/4 but there was renewed activity in evidence to-day, deferred going up to Rs. 227/8 and Ordinarys to Rs. 61/6. The closing prices being Rs. 221/4 and Rs. 60/8 respectively. We adhere to our belief that these high levels are justified neither by the present position of the industry nor the prospects of the near future but in view of the great speculative activity and the fascination which these shares have for the general public as well we would advise against going short though holders would in our opinion do well to unload at every rise.

Power Shares.—Tata Hydros showed a spectacular rise during the week, the advance from the last week's closing being one of nearly Rs. 140. Saturday witnessed a jump up of nearly a hundred rupees and on Monday there was another substantial advance to Rs. 1,250. At this level there was some profit-taking and for the rest of the week prices fluctuated between Rs. 1,205 and Rs. 1,250. The closing quotation today was Rs. 1,220, and we consider these shares a good investment about Rs. 1,200. Tata Powers also jumped up from Rs. 487/8 to Rs. 650, the closing quotation to-day being Rs. 598/12. We consider this scrip another very attractive investment at about present level. Andhra Valleys were comparatively not so active to-day's closing being Rs. 600 as against Rs. 587/8 of the last week.

The rise in these shares during the week was due to a report of an American syndicate having joined in the agency. It is believed that expert American assistance would be of great benefit to these concerns especially in the case of the Tata Power Supply Co., which at present is unable to market the whole of the power produced by it but which should do very well if some scheme comes were devised to carry it over long distances to other places besides Bombay for utilisation there. If any such scheme comes to fruition both the Tata Hydro-Electric and Tata Power companies should greatly benefit eventually.

Cement Shares.—These kept easy during the week and are likely to ease still further to some extent as the despatches show a decline from the preceding month. Despatches in the month of June amounted to 40,814 tons as against 52,616 tons in the preceding month and 54,664 tons in the corresponding month of the last year. Indian Cements closed to-day at Rs. 282/8, Bundis Rs. 18/8, Katni Ordys. Rs. 207/8. Katni Defds. Rs. 770, Gwaliors Rs. 92, United Cements Rs. 75, Shahabads Rs. 145 and Punjabs Rs. 11/12.

Bank Shares.— These were quiet during the week with Imperials, fully-paid, at Rs. 1395 and partly paid at Rs. 346/4 and Bank of Indias at Rs. 100/4, Easterns Rs. 88, Centrals at Rs. 18/12, Barodas at Rs. 77 and Unions at Rs. 3/5.

Miscellaneous.—Some enquiry was in evidence for Bombay Tramways which advanced from Rs. 133/12 to Rs. 138, the closing quotation to-day being Rs. 135/10. Alcocks and Bombay Bumahs kept steady, the former at Rs. 306/4, and the latter at Rs. 742/8.

DAILY FLUCTUATIONS.

SATURDAY.

Names	Lowest	Highest
Bombay Dyeing	760	780
Fazulbhoy	562/8	602/8
Pearl	353/12	372/8
Century	337/8	348/12
Nagpur	485	488/12
Swadeshi	418/12	425
Kohinoor	191/4	196/4
New Great	181/4	190
Pabaney	143/12	152/8
Tata Def.	215	229/6
Tata Ord.	58	60/14
Tata Hydro	112/8	1202/8
B. Burma	737/8	745
I. Cement	276/4	287/8
Alcock	303/12	312/8
Bundi	18/12	19/2

MONDAY.

Names.	Lowest	Highest
Bombay Dyeing	772/8	785
Fazulbhoy	597/8	630
Pearl	366/4	375
Century	342/8	350
Nagpur	486/4	488/12
Swadeshi	421/4	425
Kohinoor	193/12	200
New Great	182/8	191/4
Pabaney	148/12	153/12
Tata Def.	224/6	232/8
Tata Ord.	60	62
Tata Hydro	1202/8	1250
B. Burma	740	751/4
I. Cement	283/12	298/12
Alcock	312/8	320
Bundi	18/12	19

TUESDAY.

Names.	Lowest	Highest
Bombay Dyeing	771//4	782/8
Fazulbhoy	598/12	631/4
Pearl	361/4	373/12
Century	340	345
Nagpur	485	487/8
Swadeshi	418/12	423/12
Kohinoor	193/2	197/8
New Great	185	188/12
Pabaney	148/12	153/12
Tata Def.	225	231/4
Tata Ord.	60/10	62
Tata Hydro	1205	1232/8
B. Burma	742/8	751/4
I. Cement	283/12	297/8
Alcock	313/12	317/8
Bundi	18/10	19

WEDNESDAY.

Names.	Lowest	Highest
Bombay Dyeing	762/8	775
Fazulbhoy	588/12	605
Pearl	357/8	366/4
Century	335	343/12
Nagpur	483/12	486/4
Swadeshi	413/12	418/12
Kohinoor	188/12	195
New Great	180	185
Pabaney	150	152/8
Tata Def.	218/12	229/6
Tata Ord.	60	62
Tata Hydro	1225	1257/8
B. Burma	745	747/8
I. Cement	283/13	290
Alcock	310	316/4
Bundi	18/8	18/10

THURSDAY.

Names.	Lowest	Highest
Bombay Dyeing	758/12	765
Fazulbhoy	582/2	598/12
Pearl	351/4	360
Century	333/2	338/12
Nagpur	480	483/12
Swadeshi	408/12	411/4
Kohinoor	182/8	188/12
New Great	176/4	181/4
Pabaney	150	152/8
Tata Def.	211/4	223/12
Tata Ord.	59/2	61/8
Tata Hydro	1222/8	1240
B. Burma	743/12	748/12
I. Cement	278/12	285
Alcock	300	311/4
Bundi	18/6	18/10

FRIDAY.

Names.	Lowest	Highest
Bombay Dyeing	755	762/8
Fazulbhoy	583/12	592/8
Pearl	348/12	358/12
Century	328/12	337/8
Nagpur	477/8	480
Swadeshi	507/8	510
Kohinoor	181/14	187/8
New Great	175	180
Pabaney	146/4	151/4
Tata Def.	220	227/8
Tata Ord.	60/4	61/6
Tata Hydro	1220	1237/8
B. Burma	742/8	746/4
I. Cement	281/4	285
Alcock	305	310
Bundi	18/6	18/10

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 17.

October	18.21 Nominal
December	18.44
January	18.50
March	18.71
May	18.85
Middling Spot	18.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 17.

Octoberl	18.08
December	18.36
Middling Spot	18.18

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 17.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 13,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 16,000 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.05
Scinde Fine	6.30
Scinde Superfine	6.55
Bengal, Good	5.80
Bengal Fully Good	6.05
Bengal Fine	6.30
Oomra, Good	6.95
Oomra Fully Good	7.25
Oomra Fine	7.55
Broach, Fnuly Good	8.15
Broach Fine	8.40
Broach Superfine	8.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

October	15.89
November	15.89
January	16.04
March	16.14
May	16.28
July	16.33
Sakellaridis FGF Spot	16.60

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

	Opening.	Closing
August		9.77
September		9.71
October	9.68	9.72
November		9.67
December		9.68
January	9.66	9.69
February		9.71
March	9.73	9.76
April		9.76
May	9.77	9.82
June		9.81
July		9.82
August		9.79
Middling Spot		10.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.

Sales on Speculation 700 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton 50 bales.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 17.

Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	2 1/4
Forward	24 7/16

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4 4. 11 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 17.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 3 3/8 per cent.

Bank Bils, 3 months 5 1/2 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months 6 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6 3/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 17.

T.T Berlin on London	Closed.
T.T Amsterdam on London	Closed
T.T. Brussels on London	34.87
T.T Madrid on London	Closed.
T.T Milan on London	Closed.
T.T Berne on London	25.21
T.T Paris on London	123.33
T.T London on Prague	163.85

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 17.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/10

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/2.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/0

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/13.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1045/55 Rs. 102/6.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9.

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—30th August settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/3/0, 5 per cent 1945/55. 102/3/0, 5 per cent. 1939/44 Rs. 96/5/0

Tone of market:—Quiet.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	230	....
Bengal Fine	220	....
Bengal F G	215	195
Sindh-Punjab Fine	220	....
Sindh-Punjab F G	215	195
Wardha-Hingt Fine	295	265
Nagpur Savner Fine	295	265
Yeotmal Fine	285	260
Arvi Fine	285	255
Amraoti Fine	270	255
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	270	255
Mulkapur Fine	260	235
Khandesh Fine	250	225
Muthia Fine	220	210
Muthia F G	205	195
Nanded-Purna F G G S	270	255
Purna F G G S	270	255
Parbhani-Sailu F G G S	270	255
Indore-Ujjain Fine	270	....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	270	255
Cambodia	395	....
Jinja	445	....
Busoga	455	....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st Sept. Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	79	364,353
Central India	448	389,564
Barsi & Nagar		262,555
Hyderabad-Gaorani		84,892
Berar		790,582
Central Provinces		393,031
Total Oomras	527	2,284,977
Dholera	104	246,929
N.-W. Provinces		62,116
Rajputana	54	51,418
Sind-Punjab	72	134,701
Broach		195,573
Coompta & Dharwar		128,391
Western-Northerns	160	60,592
Cocoanada		5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		39,665
Persian		1,774
American		11,393
Egyptian & African		106,153
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		47
Total	917	3,323,734

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Aug. 17.

Coffee, Fair Rio No. 7 quality) Spot Closed

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 17.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton £9/0/0 Aug/Sept. s'ment. Sellers

Castorseed, Bombay, ton, £17-17-6 Aug/Sept s'ment. Sellers.

Rapeseed Toria ton, £20/0/0 Aug Sept. S'ment. Sellers

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 17.

Linseed, Calcutta ton, £21/0/0 Aug/Sept s'ment. Sellers,

Linseed Calcutta ton £21 Sept/Oct s'ment. Sellers.

Linseed La Plata CIF ton, 20-5-0 Aug/Sept s'ment. Hull. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay ton, £21/10/0 Aug/Sept s'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 17.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt. 35/1 1/2 Sept./Dec delivery Paid:

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt. 31/6 Jan/April delivery Paid.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Aug. 18.

Both the branches of the monsoon are generally active. A depression is probably forming off Orissa on the Ganjam Coast. Rainfall is nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, United Provinces, east Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal east and north Punjab, east Rajputana and south-east Madras. A few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Northwest Frontier Province, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Tavoy four inches; Mergui three; Akyab two; Amherst, Gwa and Kyaukpyu one and a half; Bhamo one; Sambalpur five; Balasore three, Daltonganj, Sanheads and Burdwan two; Cherrapunji one and a half; Tezpur, Sibsagar, Cuttack and Gaya one; Sangor four; Jagdalpur three; Jubbulpore and Sutna two; Pachmarhi, Chakrata, Kanker and Seoni one and a half; Mussoorie one; Simla four; Dalhousie one and a half; Ambala and Dharampur one; Mahableshwar and Calicut one and a half and Mangalore and Trichinopoly one.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, East Rajputana and Konkan and extend in Gujarat and Deccan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—The likely areas of locally heavy rain during the next thirty-six hours are South Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Central Provinces.—A. P.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Aug. 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta: Oct/Dec. 12 per cwt. Jan/Mar 12/3 per cwt.

C & F Bombay:— Oct/Dec. 12/1 1/4 per cwt.

C & F Karachi:— Oct/Dec 12/1 3/4 per cwt

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 15th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,212	925,421
Japan & China	3,325	1,751,983
Coast Ports		20,089
Up-country by Rail		138,374
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		20,914
Total	4.537	2,856,781

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 17.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb, Cargoes 48 August s'ment. Paid and further Buyers

Barletta Russo per 63 lb, Cargoes 48/3 August s'ment, Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels 51/9 August/Sept s'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels 53 Aug/Sept. s'ment. Quoted.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 17.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed Spot 10d. 9/16 Sellers.

Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, *well-nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

Koko FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

Don't hide your face!

YOUR SKIN CAN ALWAYS BE FRESH AND NEW

There is no need to-day for any woman to be ashamed of her complexion; a beautiful clear skin is her natural birthright. Blotchy, discoloured complexions are always the result of failure to remove the accumulations of dead, decaying tissue clogging the new skin underneath, which is only waiting to show itself in all its fresh beauty.

A BEAUTIFUL SKIN IS YOURS!

Science has provided an aid to nature in Mercolized Wax, which, gently massaged into the skin occasionally, dissolves away all the minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle, leaving the young, healthy skin underneath pure and fresh-looking, as nature intended it to be.

MERCOLIZED WAX

(Registered Trade Mark)

Get some from your Chemist or Stores and use it to-night and note the wonderful improvement in your complexion in a few days.

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR, L.C.P. and S. or M.B.B.S. for a female Hospital up-country. Apply stating qualifications experience, age, nationality and lowest terms. No private practice allowed, to Box No. 2339 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A 32685

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE IFTS will recover your claims and execute your decrees from Outstations. Write giving details to Post Box 526, Bombay.

T R1826

RIBBONS MEDIUM LIGHT inked suitable for Typewriting schools and colleges. Sacrifice at Rs. 12 per doz. Assorted colours. Apply Box No. 161, G. P. O. Bombay.

T 32718

AUCTION SALE—"Without any Reserve" of the Jivraj Baloo Mills will take place at the 2nd floor of Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, on Wednesday the 21st August 1929 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) through Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., Auctioneers from whom all Particulars and Conditions of Sale are available.

T 32701.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—1 Ton Ford with Canadian Steel body and removable Seats excellent as Delivery Van for progressive firm. Apply Box No. 2338, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

J A R1816.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

EDUCATIONAL.

JOIN UP AND DO YOUR BIT:—The National Gregg Association is an organisation formed to advance the mutual interests of writers of Gregg Shorthand. Write for full particulars to SECRETARY-TREASURER, Richev Road, Opp. Vakil Bros., Ahmedabad. The National Gregg Association.

M 32708

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.—Examinations will be held in Bombay on 4th, 5th and 6th December, 1929. Syllabus will be forwarded on receipt of three annas in postage stamps. Applications should be registered before 31st September. R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.

M 32700

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column. Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisment columns.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

AN EXAMINATION will be held early in the month of November, 1929, for the purpose of recruiting probationers for appointment as General Service and Station Service Telegraphists.

2. Candidates must be between the ages of 16 and 20 and must possess a satisfactory school leaving certificate, a certificate of the Cambridge School Certificate Examination (formerly known as the Cambridge Senior Local Examination) or must have passed the Matriculation Examination of a recognised University.

3. No applications will be considered after 15th September, 1929.

4. Intending candidates should apply for particulars at once to the undersigned.

(Sd.) D. BANERJI,
Postmaster-General,
Bombay Circle.

32690

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY MORNING, the 19th August, 1929 at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 17th August, 1929.

32707

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA DURING THE POONA RACING SEASON.

CONSEQUENT on 20th August, 1929, being Public Holiday, the Up Week-end Express usually leaving Poona on Sundays will run on Tuesday the 20th instead of Sunday the 18th August, 1929, to the revised timings, viz.:—

		H. M.
Poona	Dep.	19-45
Kirkee	Dep.	19-56
Lonavla	Dep.	20-58
Karjat	Dep.	21-52
Kalyan	Dep.	22-34
Dadar	Dep.	23-13
Byculla	Dep.	23-22
Victoria Terminus	Arr.	23-35

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Trans. Superintendent.
Bombay, 16th August, 1929.

32705

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SCHEDULE "A"

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

RULE 8

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information in accordance with Rule 8, Part II of the Rules for Places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under Section 22, sub-section (1), clauses (f) (i) (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, that I Dr. ERUCHSHA J. HAKIM propose erecting a CINEMA at FALKLAND ROAD on the ground belonging to me admeasuring about 5976 sq. yds. and assessed under Municipal C. Ward No. 37|386 Falkland Road Street No. 194-8 Khetwadi Back Road and registered under Collector's New Survey No. 13969 and 5531.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said Cinema should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the 31st day of August 1929, that is to say, within 14 days from the date of this notice.

Bombay, 17th August 1929.
ERUCHSHA JAMSHEDJI HAKIM.
1827

NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN. The applicant must have passed a course in machine construction and design and have works and drawing office experience. A man with knowledge of Agricultural Implements will be preferred.

Pay Rs. 180-12-300 plus special pay of Rs. 50|- p.m. The post is temporary for a period of 5 years in the first instance, and the selected candidate will be on probation for a period of one year. Applications together with copies of testimonials and stating age should be sent to the AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT PUNJAB, Lyallpur, not later than 5th September, 1929.

32720

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a (1) Reader in Islamic Studies and (2) Reader in Urdu, on a salary of Rs. 300-30-600 per mensem with efficiency bar at 500|-. The appointments will be held subject to the University Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations. Appplicants must possess high academic distinctions, successful teaching experience and research qualifications. Candidates selected for the posts will be expected to guide research work in the departments.

The Reader in Islamic Studies must hold a Research degree of a foreign university in Islamic History or Muslim Philosophy, besides possessing a first rate knowledge of Arabic and Persian.

The Reader in Urdu must be a scholar of recognised reputation in India with some original publications to his credit. Good knowledge of English essential.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by name before September 4, 1929.

F. AHMAD,
Registrar,
Aligarh Muslim University.

32676

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for (1) Readership in Botany and (2) Readership in Zoology on a salary of Rs. 300-30-600 per mensem with efficiency bar at 500|-. The appointments will be held subject to the University Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations. Applicants must possess high academic distinctions, successful teaching experience and research qualifications. Preference will be given to candidates who, besides these, possess an Honours or Research Degree of a foreign university. Applications with the above details and copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by name before September 4, 1929.

F. AHMAD,
Registrar,
Aligarh Muslim University.

32677

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PIG LEAD.

—:o:—

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of 60 tons of Pig Lead of the best quality, soft and of a minimum purity of 99.8 per cent. Supplies will be subject to test and must conform strictly to the specification.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the office of the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF PIG LEAD". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, 1929.

4. The result of the Tenders will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.

8th August, 1929.

32671

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SURPLUS AND OBSOLETE PERMANENT WAY MATERIAL SUCH AS RAILS, CHAIRS, POTS, CAST IRON, FISH PLATES ETC.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of abovementioned material, which can be seen at the Railway's Wharf at Sewri Bunder.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the purchase of surplus and obsolete P. W. Material". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, 1929.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Rly.

8th August, 1929.

32670

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1273 of 1924.

WALTER SMITH and (2) JOHN BRANFORD SMITH, carrying on business under the name and style of "Clerk and Smith" at 40, East Cheap London ..Plaintiff.

vs.

AHMED ABDEENBHOY PEERBHOY, carrying on business at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay ..Defendant.

To,
AHMED ABDEENBHOY PEERBHOY,
The defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under Rule 37 of Order XXI of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the sitting Judge in Chambers on the 30th day of August, 1929, at 11-15 in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the decree pronounced against you on the 4th day of April, 1929, in the above suit.

Dated this 24th day of July 1929.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY,

This 10th day of August, 1929.
Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

32716

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 429 of 1928.

SARUPCHAND PRITHIRAJ, a firm, carrying on business at Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

KALLIANJI HIRJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..Defendant.

To,
KALLIANJI HIRJI,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above Summary Suit against you for recovery of Rs. 1,200|- for principal and interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from 14 March, 1927, being the amount due by you under a Writing dated the 14th day of March, 1927.

Please take further notice that you are Summoned to apply to the above Court within 10 days from the publication hereof for leave to appear and defend the above suit and to appear and defend the same in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a Decree against you for any sum not exceeding Rs. 1,200|- and interest and Rs. 200|- for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers.

Bombay, dated this 17th day of August, 1929.

N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

32713.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace God, of Great Britain Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MANIAR VITHALDAS KASTURCHAND of Mehsana Hindu Inhabitant, an Ivory Merchant, residing at Mehsana in Baroda State. Deceased.

SHAH MANEKLAL PUNJIRAM, of Mehsana Hindu inhabitant, of Asjol executor according to the tenor of the Will of Maniar Vithaldas Kasturchand deceased, temporarily residing at Dadi Sheth Agiary Street, outside the Fort of Bombay Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty nine and in the twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 16th day of August, 1929.
Messrs. WIN AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

32714.

YOGA

A Correspondence Course in Western Hypnotism, Personal Magnetism, and the Eastern Higher Stages of Yoga.

FEE Rs. 20.

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
TINNEVELLY (INDIA).

AUCTION . SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND, EMERALD, PEARL GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 805 of 1925 (the Central Bank of India, Ltd., vs. Ebrahim Esmail) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 29th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

Ornaments such as Diamond booties, pearl ear-rings, loose pearls and emeralds, gold rings set with rubies, diamonds, etc., gold bangles, rings, pendant with chain, kandas, mala, necklace, wankh, kangan, etc., silver todas, kadies, wrist-lets, rings, gugris, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. MISTRY & Co

JACOBEAN AND QUEEN ANNA PATTERN, complete Drawing, Dining and Bed-room furniture all to match for sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 6/12, Bruce Street, Fort, well made choiced pieces of furniture comprising sideboards, drawingroom cabinets, cottage piano by Schiedmayer and Sochne highly upholstered Chesterfield and drawingroom suites, office tables, library show-cases, expanding dining table, China and silver cabinets, bureau, H.M.V. gramophone, double beds with box spring mattress, chival dressing cabinets, almirahs, ice chests, rich porcelain and best plated-ware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

AUCTION SALE OF BIG LOT MACHINERIES, IRON SMALL LORRIES, HARDWARE, ETC. By order of Mr. Chandulal Chunilal Premananddas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. D. Maganbhai and Co., Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, will TO-DAY (MONDAY) the 19th August, 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction near Orient Iron Works, Victoria Bunder, Mazagaon (Darookhana) one lot girders, iron small lorries, wire ropes, electric pillars, bolts, nuts, spare parts of machineries, etc.

Property on view.

MISTRY & CO.

66 MILES Per Gallon !

VIX VAPORIZER
And
PETROL SAVER

Saves Petrol ¼ and More and many other advantages, without injuring the Engine.

Sole Agents :—
ARVI & Co.,
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
SEE AND HEAR
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
SCREEN'S GREATEST DRAMATIC Entertainment
SYNCHRONIZED With MARVELLOUS MOVIETONE!

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION
SIGNOR RICARDO
THE FAMOUS OPERATIC BARITONE
In Excerpts from Well-Known Operas.
In conjunction with
ELINOR GLYN'S
Greatest Love Romance
THE ONLY THING
FEATURING
ELEANOR BOARDMAN
And
CONRAD NAGEL

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
Banvard Musical Comedy Co.
In
ROSE MARIE
The fascinating Musical Comedy
Plan at Messrs. Rose & Co. Ltd.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.

In
THE MAGICIAN

A story of hard-riding desperadoes an agile quickwitted horseman and air-light situations—
"THE GREAT K & A TRAIN ROBBERY"
Starring
TOM MIX
and his wonder horse.
TONY
AT
THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Saturday, Sunday and Friady.
Matinees at 3-30 P.M.
Also 2 Two reeler Comedies

LOOK OUT!
For the Newest
Imperial Production
The JEWEL of RAJPUTANA
Starring
SULOCHANA
Bombay's Screen Idol
Directed by
B. P. MISRA, B. A.
To be released on
NEXT SATURDAY, the 24th inst.
AT
IMPERIAL CINEMA.

SHIPPING.

P & O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

F. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
24 Aug	Razmak	All vessels	10,602
31 ,,	Malwa		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpin		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana	with	16,518
28 ,,	Morea		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	now	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura	call	16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi	direct	16,550
23 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
30 ,,	Morea		10,954
7 Dec	Naldera	from	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi	Bombay	16 614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x	without	16,572
11 ,,	Razmak		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi	transship	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x		20,847
8 ,,	Morea		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua*	ment	10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak @		10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura	Aden	16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,819
17 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
9 ,,	Razmak		10,602
,,	Malwa		11,000
,,	Narkunda x		16,572

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1929		
29th Nov.	Dumana	8427
19th Dec.	Dumana	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ,,	Domala	8442

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Date About 1929 about		
28th Aug.	Mirzapore*	Straits China and Japan.
30th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
15th ,,	Alipore *	Straits China and Japan.
27th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda	Australia.
22nd ,,	Rajputana	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

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eNagoto Maru	5901	20 Aug.	27 Aug.
Katori Maru	10000	— —	@4 Sept.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru	8 00	— —	a18Sept
aTokushima Maru	5976	16 Sept.	28 ,,
Kashima Maru	10000	— —	@ 2 Oct
Sado Maru	5898	30 Sept.	14 ,,

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

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Hakozaki Maru	10500	5 Sept.	22Sept.
Hakusan Maru	10400	19 ,,	5 Oct.

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SATURDAY'S CRICKET MATCHES

—:o:—

Jai Knocks up a Century

The feature of the match between the Improvement Trust and the Hindu Gymkhana 'A' on the latter's ground on the Kennedy Sea Face, was a fine century by Jai. The crack Hindu batsman wasted no time in preliminaries but set out to attack the bowling in vigorous fashion, his innings of 106 not out including seven sixes and nine fours.

The visitors had elected to take first knock but lost Wadekar without a run being scored. Rege was dismissed almost immediately after but B. R. Kagal and J. H. Dalaya adjusted matters considerably by carrying the score to 52 for the fall of the next wicket. The latter especially put up a sterling innings and his contribution of 71 proved to be invaluable to his side. After his fall at 106 the remaining five wickets could only realize 7 runs between them.

The Gymkhana innings was merely a tale of Jai's career at the wicket during which he collected his runs at a fast pace. Of the 148 runs scored for three wickets he had obtained all but 42.

The home side thus won easily by seven wickets.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Wadekar c Pathare b Bhagwandas	0
B R Kagal c Shroff b Gupte	20
V N Rege c Shroff b Pathare	0
J H Dalaya c Merchant b Nayak	71
Gupte c D Pathare b Gupte	11
Gomes b Nayak	8
B S Dalaya c Jai b Nayak	0
A R Kadai l-b-w Bhagwandas	0
Misquitta b Nayak	2
Vakil not out	1
Esperence c Pathare b Nayak	0
Extra	0
Total	113

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

M Bhagwandas 2 wickets for 40 runs.
K J Pathare 1 wicket for 13 runs.
A G Gupte 2 wickets for 23 runs.
R S Nayak 5 wickets for 13 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA 'A'.

V S Dongre b Kagal	9
S S Dongre l-b-w Kagal	1
L P Jai not out	106
V M Merchant b Kadai	19
M G Shroff not out	1
A G Gupte, R S Nayak, S P Kapadia, D J Pathare, Bhagwandas and K J Pathare, did not bat.	
Extras	12
Total (for 3 wkts.)	148

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

B R Kagal 2 wickets for 70 runs.
Kadai 1 wicket for 35 runs.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST ROUTED

At the Parsi Gymkhana the Improvement Trust suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the home side who won comfortably on the result of the first innings and, with a little luck and extra time, might have registered an innings' victory.

The Trust batting first, found Colah and Tarapore almost unplayable and could only score a hard-earned 16 runs at their first venture. The Gymkhana replied with 141 for 9 wickets, Engineer being top-scorer with a fine innings of 55.

Declaring at this stage the home side sent their opponents in again, who just managed to play out time, the score being 37 for 8 wickets.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Mehta b Colah	0
Hindlekar c Colah b Tarapore	0
Dandekar b Colah	2
Vishnoo b Tarapore	0
Pereira b-w Colah	4
Wanvan b Tarapore	0
Antia b Tarapore	0
Rofino b Colah	0
F D'Souza b Tarapore	5
Mendes b Tarapore	2
Gonsalves not out	2
Extra	1
Total	16

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

S H Colah 4 wickets for 11 runs.
F N Tarapore 6 wickets for 4 runs.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

D Udwadia b Vishnoo	0
M G Kapadia b Waman	18
S H Colah c Hindlekar b Vishnoo	9
H J Engineer l-b-w Gonsalves	55
F N Tarapore c Mehta b Waman	14
J D Kumana b Mendes	31
R D Kerawala l-b-w Mendes	5
J H Madon c Mendes b Dandekar	1
F K Nariman l-b-w Gonsalves	4
M J Vakil not out	1
J S Elavia did not bat.	
Extras	3
Total (for 9 wkts.)	141

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Vishnoo 2 wickets for 36 runs.
Waman 2 wickets for 37 runs.
Mendes 2 wickets for 27 runs.
Dandekar 1 wicket for 16 runs.
Gonsalves 2 wickets for 5 runs.
0, 10, 40, 70, 114, 120, 125, 134, 141.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
Second Innings.

Mehta b Colah	0
Hindlekar run out	1
Gonsalves b Colah	15
Mendes c and b Nariman	0
Dandekar b Nariman	0
Rofino b Kapadia	10
Pereira b Colah	2
Waman c Madon b Colah	0
Antia not out	5
Vishnoo not out	4
F D'Souza did not bat	
Extra	0
Total (for 8 wkts.)	37

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

S H Colah 4 wickets for 16 runs.
F K Nariman 2 wickets for 17 runs.
M G Kapadia 1 wicket for 4 runs.

A DRAWN MATCH.

The match between the B. B. and C. I. Railway C. C. and the Islam Gymkhana resulted in a draw. Taking first knock the Railway put up 120 for 5 wickets, Vithal's innings of 56 being the outstanding performance. The start was poor, Date, Antia and Mahale falling at 7, 13 and 38 respectively, but then Vithal and Havewala got together and added 77 runs for the fall of the next wicket. Soon after this the innings was declared closed. The batting of the Islam Gymkhana was fairly consistent, but time put an end to the game when their score stood at 105 for 5 wickets. Vishram and Shaffi topped the list with 34 and 31 runs to their credit.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

H A Mahale c Khairaz b Botawala	14
V P Date b Botawala	5
J D Antia b Botawala	1
P Vithal b Botawala	56
J F Havewala b Hakim	27
K J Pardeshi not out	2
L B Palwankar not out	1
C M Rana, R G Panker, J Mullan and M N Kharwa, did not bat	
Extras	14
Total (for 5 wkts.)	120

Bowling analysis:—
A W Botawala 4 wickets for 42 runs
Hakim 1 wicket for 47 runs

ISLAM GYMKHANA

H Khairaz run out	6
Shaffi c Mahale b Rana	31
S M Kadri c and b Panker	4
Vishram l b w Pardeshi	34
A A Fyzee not out	0
A U Botawala b Havewala	15
A A Hakim not out	8
S G Ismail, S Mahmood, Gulmahomed and Hirji, did not bat.	
Extras	7
Total (for 5 wkts)	105

Bowling analysis:—
J F Havewala 1 wicket for 34 runs.
R G Panker 1 wicket for 22 runs
K G Pardeshi 1 wicket for 20 runs
C M Rana 1 wicket for 22 runs.

SUNDAY'S CRICKET.

—:o:—

Matches cancelled owing to rain.

PARSI GYMKHANA DRAW WITH CUSTOMS.

Rain caused a great deal of disappointment in cricket circles on Sunday many matches having to be cancelled owing to sodden pitches.

On the Kennedy Sea Face only one of the Gymkhanas could carry out their fixturing, the Hindu and Islam Gymkhana pitches both being unfit for play. The Parsi Gymkhana who had covered their wicket overnight were able to make a late start in their match with the Customs Athletic Cricket Club. Electing to bat first the visitors collected 95 runs. Milne being best with a confident 35, while Syed Mahomed Shah remained unbeaten with 20.

S. H. Mehta and Vakil opened for the Gymkhana, the latter being dismissed at 20. After that a rot set in and four more wickets fell for the addition of only 16 runs, but at this stage Engineer and Saklatvala made a stand, and were still together, when stumps were drawn, the score board reading 75 for 5 wickets.

CUSTOMS A. C. C.

B S Bhappu c Cooper b Engineer	14
M P Engineer c Saklatvala b Tarapore	3
K N Divekar c Vakil b Tarapore	4
V M Merchant l b w Engineer	8
J Reubens run out	4
Milne c Kapadia b Engineer	35
Sayed Md. Shah not out	20
W Clarke b Tarapore	0
Abrahams c Tarapore b Engineer	1
Singleton b Engineer	0
Apte b Tarapore	1
Extras	5
Total	95

Bowling Analysis:—
F N Tarapore 4 wickets for 52 runs
H J Engineer 5 wikekts for 38 runs

PARSI GYMKHANA.

S H Mehta b Divekar	22
M J Vakil c Divekar b Bhappu	5
F E Kapadia b Divekar	6
D P Tata b Divekar	0
R K Marzban b Bhappu	0
H J Engineer not out	16
B J Saklatvala not out	22
R J Mullan, S J D Jamshedji, F N Tarapore and K C Cooper, did not bat	
Extras	4
Total (for 5 wkts)	75

Bowling Analysis:—
K N Divekar 3 wickets for 32 runs.
B S Bhappu 2 wickets for 39 runs.

NEW BOXING RING IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

PLEASANT FUNCTION AT SIR D. M. PETIT INSTITUTE

The Opening Ceremony of the Boxing Ring attached to Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Gymnasium was performed by Dr. Mhelashaw B. Pavri in the presence of a very large gathering in the big compound of the Institution. There was a large attendance of ladies and also members of the Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation.

On behalf of the Chairman and members of the Managing Committee Mr. Dubash gave a cordial welcome to all present and thanked them for the kind response given to their invitation. Mr. Dubash further stated that for many years past there was a Boxing Class attached to the Institution and conducted by a very able European Instructor procured from one of the Regiments but this class did not prove of any success as the Boxing was not in these days so much in vogue. But now-a-days Boxing has advanced by leaps and bounds and has acquired much importance and attraction so much so that it has come to stay permanently with us. The authorities of the Institution decided to re-open a class for Boxing and the management was fortunate in securing the honorary services of a very able painstaking, and most energetic Instructor in the person of Russi Oomrigar under whose guidance the class has acquired a very great popularity. Since the starting of the class very valuable prizes and gold medals have been carried away by the students of class including Sir Leslie Wilson Championship Cup, Mody Championship Belt, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Championship Shield and several gold medals by students, viz:—Jack Wright, Falli Bilimoria, M. Wadia, D. Saher and Daviarwalla, Todywalla, Hansotia and others.

Dr. Pavri in declaring the Ring open testified to the great and good work being done by the Institution for the last ten years. Dr. Pavri then speaking on the art of Boxing as being both offensive and defensive stated that it constituted the best exercise for development of body.

Captain Fox of the Boxing Federation gave very valuable hints to Boxers which they were enjoined to observe while Boxing namely keeping control over ones temper, avoiding heavy-weight lifting and playing the game in the most sportsman spirit and taking one's defeat in the same spirit.

The students then performed various Boxing, Wrestling and Gymnastic feats which were very much appreciated by the audience. The gathering terminated with a vote of thanks to President and Capt. Fox.

AN OLD BOMBAY FAVOURITE

—:o:—

"TIP-TOES" AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

The Banyard Musical Comedy Company were wise in filling their week-end bill with "Tip Toes," the sparkling comedy which proved a great success in London and which plays to excellent houses in Bombay whenever it is put on the boards here. There is a lot of pep and ginger in it and at the performances on Saturday night and the matinee on Sunday the comic "patter" was enjoyed with evident appreciation by the audience. The appreciation could have been greater if the portion of the audience in the back seats could have heard all the nice quips, but the defective acoustic properties of the Royal Opera House, combined with the deplorable habit of some members of the audience to make very audible jokes amongst themselves, prevented everybody from having a satisfactory share of the fun. The ballet, by the way, put in a remarkably excellent kind of footwork.

THE CAPITOL

AN AMAZING HISTORY

The Capitol Cinema are screening this week a most thrilling production, directed by that genius of the screen, Rex Ingram, who has been responsible for the spectacular magnitude of the films like "The Garden of Allah" and the like. The picture deals with a subject entirely different from anything he has previously done and he has handled it in the fine manner which has marked all his previous triumphs. The film entitled "The Magician" is adapted from the famous story of the same name by Somerset Maugham, author of "Rain." It concerns a young sculptress Margaret Dauncey, a part played by Miss Alice Terry in her usual brilliant manner, who is caught between the forces of a magician, whom she cannot resist, and her intense love for a young surgeon who startled the whole surgical world by his skilful operation on her spine and thus saving her from remaining a helpless cripple. Paul Wagener, the noted German actor, has the title role; and Ivan Petrovich, the famous Serbian actor, plays opposite Miss Terry. The picture is full of mysteries and thrills and contains a love story you'll never forget. The whole production was made in Europe, in the identical places mentioned in the book. The film is a glorious one and cinema fans cannot do better than pay a visit to the Capital this week.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

During the month of July last the Society employed in all 44 Agents, of these, 4 were on sick leave 3 were employed for office and hospital work and 2 were working at Bandra.

The 35 Agents employed for outdoor work succeeded in prosecuting 1,555 individuals during the month. In 1,366 cases the accused were fined more or less, and in 86 cases the accused were fined and their animals viz. 89 were ordered to be sent to the hospital by the Magistrates.

In 26 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded. Also 26 loaders were convicted and fined Rs. 130/12 in all. In 4 cases convictions were obtained against drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty on their animals. In 11 cases owners of horses and bullocks were fined as follows for allowing their unfit animals to be used for labour:

421 ANIMALS TREATED.

421 animals were treated as outpatients gratis by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors at the Society's dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the police.

The two Agents appointed at Bandra successfully prosecuted 55 cases of cruelty and convictions obtained in all such cases and fine aggregating to Rs. 147 was imposed.

LATE SIR R. G. BHANDARKAR.

The fourth Anniversary of the death of Sir R. G. Bhandarkar will be celebrated by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute at the J. N. Tata Hall of the Institute (Poona) on Saturday, Sept. 7, at 6 p. m. Dr Kalidas Nag of the Greater India Society, Calcutta, will deliver an address, illustrated with slides, on the "Expansion of Indian Culture in the East." H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes will preside.

City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, August 20.

Cocoanut Day (Hindu Holiday): Banks closed.

Rovers Cup: (1) Warwicks v. North Staffords, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m. (2) G. I. P. v. Dhunrajgirjis, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m. (3) Sporting Union or Cheshires v. Bombay Gymkhana Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 21.

Annual Convocation of the Bombay University, University Buildings, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 22.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Rovers Cup: Ulsters v. G. I. P. or Dhunrajgirjis, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

—:o:—

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, total attendance of different nationalities in July last was 840; males being 700 and 140 females

—:o:—

CONCERT OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Tomorrow (Tuesday between the hours of 3 and 6 p.m. (S. T) a concert in the music (vocal and instrumental) will be directed by the Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya on the special occasion of the Cocoanut Day.

—:o:—

SARASWAT BRAHMIN SEVA SANGH. DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Sangh, Mr. S. N. Karnatki of Poona will deliver a public lecture on "Saraswat Brahmins and Public Life" at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Indian Education Society's Girls' School, Dadar.

—:o:—

FREE HINDI CLASS, MATUNGA.

A new class for beginners will be started from the 20th instant. Persons desirous of joining the class are requested to give their names to the Secretary on or before that date. The class will be conducted at Visharani Bhuvan (Seth Velji's) Compound, G. I. P. Matunga.

—:o:—

K. R. KAMA ANNIVERSARY.

The twentieth anniversary of the death of K. R. Cama will be celebrated on Thursday the 22nd instant at 6 p. m. (S. T.) at the K R Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadvala Building, 6 Ravelin Street, Off Hornby Road, when Sham-ul Ulama Dr. Jamshedji Modi will deliver a discourse on "A Layman Dastur, Mr. Khorsheji Rustamji Cama".

The lecture is open to the public.

—:o:—

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, on Monday, 19th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T) when Mr. F W Pereira, will deliver a lecture on "Education and Care of the Deaf-Mutes"

—:o:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The monthly At Home of the above Council will be held at the Town Hall (entrance by main dor) on Thurday the 22nd inst at 5 p.m., when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will address the gathering. Members and their friends are cordially invited.

—:o:—

EDUCATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, a lecture on "Education in the Bombay Presidency in the last quinquennium" will be delivered by Mr. S. V. Phadnis, at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) The lecture will be followed by a discussion. Mr. F. B. P. Lory, Director of Public Instruction will preside on the occasion.

—:o:—

FATAL FALL FROM BALCONY.

—:o:—

Framroz Dinshaw Damwalla (62) residing on the first floor of Transwaal Terrace, Falkland Road, was leaning from the balcony on the 14th instant when he fell down on the footpath below. He was suffering from fever for the past few days. He was removed to the J. J Hospital where he died on Saturday evening, death being due to pneumonia following injuries. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

—:o:—

PRIZE ESSAY FOR PARSIS.

The "Khorshed Mandal" has invited an essay on the

"I live for all mutual ties that bind me,
For the task my God assigned me,
For the future in the distance and the good that I can do.'

From Parsi College students of both sexes The essay which should not be less than 200 lines, is to be written on one side of the paper. The competitor's name, his address and the name of the college should be enclosed on a seperate piece of paper. The judges' decision will be final. The first prize will consist of a GOLD MEDAL and the second and third which will be in cash or an article will be worth Rs. 25 and Rs. 15, respectively. The essay should reach the Chairman of the "Khorshed Mandal, Khambatta Lane Khetwadi, Bombay, before 10th October 1929.

—:o:—

BAND AT CHOWPETTY BAND-STAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regt. A. F. I. will play as per programme given below at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.): weather permitting.

1 March. Entry of the Gladiators Fucik. 2 Overture. Masaniello. Auber. 3 Valse Bebe Bowker Vessey. 4 Selection. The New Moon. Romberg. 5. Oriental Fantasia Yishma El Lotter 6Selection. Hit the Deck, Youmans 7. Dewk Petites Valses. Carolina Moon. Just Plain Folk Gilbert 8 Song Leonore Coleridge Taylor. 9 Finale Siamese Petrol Lincke.

—:o:—

FUND FOR FAMINE RELIEF.

Hon'ble Seth Govind Das, Zemindar and Banker, writes from Jubalpore:—

"I am herewith sending you for publication a further list of donors to the Ashram for relieving famine distress and doing other village uplift work in C P:—

	Rs.
(1) Cotton Market Association, through Pherozsha Sorabji Gazdar, Bombay.	501/-
(2) C. D. Dady Esq., Poona	300
(3) Chunilal B. Mehta Esq Bombay.	100

SUNDAY'S ATTENDANCE 1.11.235 BOMBAY, Aug. 18.

The Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay, writes:—

"There has been a slight increase and the attendance is 1,11,235."

MR. S. P. ADVANI.

Mr. S. P. Advani, son of Rao Bahadur Pribhdas Shewakram, of Hyderabad (Sind) who took the course for the University of London Diploma in Education, during the session 1928—29, has now 'creditably passed' the final examination both in theory and practical work (with Educatinal Psychology as his special subject).

SAMASTA NAGAR MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Samasta Nagar Mandal, a meeting of the members of the Nagar Community will be held at 6-15 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst. (Convocation Day) under the presidentship of Mrs. Sharada Mehta at the Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Co-operative Institute Hall, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, to congratulate the fresh graduates who receive their degrees on that day of the Community and celebrate Gaurishanker Jayanti.

—:o:—

STUDY CLASS IN INDIAN ECONOMICS.

Under the joint auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science and the Indian Economic Society, Mr. Manecklal H. Vakil will deliver his next discourse on Economics on Sunday (the 25th inst.) at 9 a.m at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. The subject will be "Village Life in India". The class is open to the public.

NEGRO SPIRITUALS

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

ments of early dawn, when sleep departs and a new day begins.

In consonance with this perpetual uprising in the soul of man, of those emotions that lie deep within there is one factor at Tuskegee which seems to belong to the Negro race more richly than to any other in mankind. Laughter, merry laughter, sweet and natural, childlike and simple breaks forth everywhere from these boys and girls and their teachers. This surely is a glorious gift to have rescued out of suffering for the blessing of mankind. A people who can achieve this triumph in their historical beginnings, can surely accomplish much, as their history advances. It seems to me that there is no race upon the earth more richly endowed with gifts for the future than the Negro race.

LURE OF THE FILM

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Permit me to warn, through the columns of your excellent paper, the numerous youngmen whom the lure of cinema acting is facinating beyond measure.

From dozens of letters, I have received, I learn that a young man, bearing some resemblance to my features, has made his stage appearance at several towns and impersonating me has filched many young lads of considerable sums of money with the promises that they would be given a job in the Sharda Film Co., Bombay.

Let it be understood that my heavy duties have never permitted me to stir out of Bombay Presidency and I need no bribes to get the young men jobs in the Sharda Film Co. People should take care and save themselves from cheats who might give themselves as Vithal of the Sharda Film Co., Bombay.—Yours etc.

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Famous Rajya Astrologer.

Pandit LEKHRAMJI (of Bhragoo Sanhita) has come to Bombay for stay upto 20th August. He prepares a person's horoscope simply by reading the signs on the palm, and foretells events of the whole life (past, present and future) most accurately. Satisfaction guaranteed. Scores of testimonials from Rajahs and ruling Princes. Consultation hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and 2 to 6 p.m., at Madhavbag Dharamshala, C. P. Tank.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1929.

Physical Culture In Schools.

—:o:—

Those interested in physical culture will warmly welcome the publication of the report of the Physical Training Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1927. The appointment of the Committee was "in response to a wide and insistent demand for better facilities for physical training in schools and colleges. The main terms of reference of the Committee were to suggest measures for the improvement of the present position and in particular "to consider the question of introduction of compulsion for physical training in primary and secondary schools." The Committee drew up a comprehensive questionnaire and received statements in reply to it from about 130 persons and institutions. Its report, too, is fairly comprehensive, and has the merit of being unanimous. Its recommendations are thoroughly practicable and if at least the main ones are promptly adopted by Government, a great service will have been done to the public.

Surveying the present conditions, the Committee reports that the physical training as at present given in schools is utterly inadequate and spasmodic and that except in a few places there has been no official effort to introduce systematic compulsory physical training. It rightly considers that "the State must undertake a comprehensive scheme of compulsory physical education, as "unco-ordinated private efforts, however enthusiastic they may be, are bound to be ineffective for this purpose in any country, much more so in such a poor and far-flung Presidency as Bombay." "In our opinion," says the Committee, "an activity which would ensure the physical well-being of its subjects ought to be a first charge on the resources of the State." This is a profoundly true observation and deserves to be pressed upon a Government disposed to turn down many a beneficent proposal on the familiar ground of financial stringency. The Committee recommends the immediate establishment of a Department of Physical Education as an integral part of the Education Department and also the constitution of a Central Board of Physical Education so that the public may be intimately associated with the new Department. Such a Board will popularise physical culture not only in schools but also among the wider public. The Committee's enthusiasm is commendable, for it lays down that all teachers and school authorities should be trained to treat physical education as an integral part of education in all respects and that "every teacher should be responsible for carrying out the rules and instructions relating to physical education in his own class." Even the promotion of teachers, and recognition of schools and aid to them, are recommended to be made dependent, subject to judicious exceptions, on the teachers and schools fulfilling the requirements of the Physical Education Department. Only radical measures like these, gradually but steadily adopted, can make amends for the scandalous neglect of physical culture in the past. An important recommendation is that Government and Local Authorities should acquire plots for play-grounds and gymnasia in proximity to the permanent school buildings. It is noteworthy that the Committee is as keen on the physical training of girls as of boys. We whole-heartedly endorse its remark that "the early introduction of physical education among girls is absolutely necessary and omission to take immediate steps in this direction will be disastrous to the future health of the Presidency."

As regards the financial side of the scheme, the Committee estimates that the ultimate cost of the introduction of compulsory physical training in all primary and secondary schools in the Presidency will be annually Rs. 8,10,000 and that the net total cost to Government will amount to about Rs. 4,73,000. Considering the unquestioned benefits to be derived from the scheme, its cost cannot be said to be heavy. It should be possible for Government to work out the whole scheme according to the progressive stages suggested by the Committee within a period of about five years. The Committee rightly observes: "It is up to Government to find the necessary funds as early as possible and meet the popular demand for improving the physique of the coming generation by introducing compulsory physical training in all schools."

Wrong Remedy

—:o:—

In every country there exist a number of wiseacres who are ready to cry out, the moment they see their cherished ideas of established government disturbed, that the only way to bring "malcontents" to book is to usher in an era of "resolute" administration, to suspend the working of ordinary laws for the preservation of "law and order" and to have "Government by Ordinance," rather than to allow the administration to suffer from the "humiliating spectacle" of eliciting where lies the root cause of "subversive movements," in the body politic. The French chauvinist declares for "summary measures" against "agitators," the American employer, preoccupied with the manipulation of "trusts and corporations," desires "summary" treatment by the State of those who "disturb" the world of Labour with "new fangled" notions. When Ireland was under British rule, "resolute" government was tried repeatedly. It failed, as it will always fail, when it has to battle against the surging wave of righteous discontent of a people determined not to remain deprived of their elementary right of freedom, of free speech and of free association.

In India we notice a tendency on the part of the bureaucracy to depend upon repression for the checking of popular discontent. Particularly in the Punjab, a mighty effort appears to be afoot to resort to repressive measures on a large scale. An Anglo-Indian journal in the Province has had, very conveniently, suggestions made to it by a correspondent that the "only reason" why the MacDonald Government are "staying their hands" in giving the Government of India and the Punjab Government *carte blanche* to indulge in "resolute" rule by promulgating an Ordinance, is that they are waiting for "further proof" of the existence of a "subversive movement." The journal obligingly furnishes "proofs." Is not the Lahore "Conspiracy" case being "obstructed"? Do not political prisoners resort to hunger-strike? Did not Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru make an "inflammatory" speech recently at Lahore? What further proof can the bureaucracy want? We would suggest to the bureaucracy that if it persists in the folly of listening to such siren voices, it will have to thank itself for finding the situation for itself far more intolerable. The people of this country will refuse to be cowed down. Repression will fail as it has always failed. Is it too much to hope that amongst the Delhi and Lahore tin-gods there are at least some who are aware that the root cause of popular discontent in India is the denial of genuine self-government to this country and that so long as the cause is not removed, the younger generation in particular will continue to exhibit growingly active discontent?

Barometer of Concessions

—:o:—

It is interesting to us in far away India to watch how the Allies of the last World War are squabbling over the payments from the vanquished Power, forced out of her by the notorious Versailles Treaty. The Hague Conference has become a sorry spectacle. The barometer of concessions offered to Britain rose, acording to French authority, from 60 per cent. to 80 per cent. on Saturday and yet Mr. Snowden like Oliver Twist wants more. He has his case to defend. Why should Britain suffer, because France, Belgium, Italy and Japan are all agreed that the allocation of reparations payments under the Young Plan suits them, and suits France and Italy in particular, very well, indeed? A fortnight before the Conference, correspondents of influential German newspapers in London wired to their journals that there was no hope it would succeed in tackling the issue before it. One of them even went so far as to predict that it would meet, only to follow the time-honoured policy of conferences on disarmament—to postpone its deliberations to "another more favourable occasion". The angry comments of the French Press on the firm attitude taken up by Mr. Snowden, in which he has the united backing of the British political parties and the Press, indicate that a postponement of the Financial Commission of the Conference is the only way out of the impasse. The "Journal des Debats" had, in fact, suggested on the eve of the Hague deliberations that postponement was inevitable, and it is significant that the "Temps" which speaks the mind of the men in power in France, had not excluded this possibility in its analysis of the French case at the Hague.

Lesson To Bombay

—:o:—

The jute mills strike in Bengal has been amicably settled. An agreement was reached on Friday between the representatives of the Jute Mills Association and the delegates from the workers' side and the terms of the settlement, conceding to them extra pay for extra hours, the bonus they claimed they were entitled to demand, and the promise made to them by the owners that they would be spared victimisation, are such that if both parties continue to realise the necessity of cultivating harmonious relations, the jute industry in Bengal will not suffer from a sudden cessation of work, because of the grievances of the employees. The way the strike has been settled in Calcutta should be a lesson to owners and workers in the Bombay textile industry. The demands of the workers have been emphasized by them repeatedly. The strike has fizzled out. Cannot the owners and workers make a determined attempt to come to terms and establish harmony in the industry again?

NEGRO SPIRITUALS

A RACE WITH A GLORIOUS FUTURE

—:o:—

(BY C. F. ANDREWS).

One of the most remarkable things I have learnt in America, during my visit is the immensely rapid progress of the Negro race in intellectual and spiritual things. No other people in the world have achieved such advance in so short a time during the last century. At the present moment I am writing this article at the Institution called Tuskegee, which was found fifty years ago by Booker Washington. From the very first Negroes themselves have been the builders of the fabric in every direction, while the white race has looked on with sympathy. The Institution which Booker Washington founded in 1881 has remained steadily independent. Again and again I have been struck by the fact that every part of it is a creation of the Negro race itself.

As a consequence of their creative energy the Negro people who have worked night and day to build up this institution, pouring in their wealth of sacrifice in unstinted measure, have attained an end which no one could have dreamt of fifty years ago. Everything to-day is so well conducted and efficiently managed that it compares favourably with any American Institution in the land. No one can ever say, henceforth, that the Negro race is less capable than other races of mankind.

THE VITAL FACTOR.

But this is only half the picture. The most vital factor of all still remains to be explained; for there is a spirit in this Institution which breathes of life and health and young vigour. There is a soul in it which tells of faith and hope and love and all that is highest in man. I have met the same exalted spirit in such Creative Institutional work in India, as that which I knew at Shantiniketan. I have seen the same spirit still renewing its youth in beautiful old Marburg in Germany. It is easy to recognise it, because it goes far deeper than that which outwardly appears and it immediately touches the heart. When I first came to India and visited the Gurukul on the banks of the Ganges at Hardwar, I felt in a moment the same spirit of the divine in Man, creating new human forms.

CREATIVE IMPULSES.

Here at Tuskegee in the midst of practical America, the outward things are at first more evident than in India with its divine dreams, and Germany with its mystical philosophy. There was at first an emphasis on practical achievement in bricks and mortars and technical machinery, which in one sense was a matter of natural pride to the Negro race whose talents had been previously despised, but these did not really touch the heart, or make the appeal to the very highest that is in our human nature.

But when I heard the singing of the songs which had been composed by the forefathers of this American Negro race from the very depths of slavery, now sung by the children who were free, in a school of their own creation, immediately my heart was touched and the very same Spiritual Vision seemed to come before my eyes that had been apparent to me in those other creative impulses of the human heart that I have already mentioned.

The words themselves of these Negro Spirituals were often almost childishly simple, yet they were none the less profound. For instance the solo 'Were You There, when they crucified My Lord', followed by the chorus, 'O, sometimes it causes me to tremble,' repeated many times has a pathos of its own, which goes almost too deep for tears. It is impossible to describe the impressions made by these Spirituals when they are sung by Negro voices, with all the wonderful rythm which comes from the depth of the soul. They are profoundly religious and at the same time they give an interpretation of the bible story which brings its message to us in a strangely moving way. They represent the religious impulse which moved the hearts of these oppressed people more than a century ago and sustained them during a captivity that nothing except the pure white light of the Soul within could have transmuted it with a blessing instead of a curse. James Weldon Johnson who himself belongs to the race whereof he writes has stated the historical fact in the following words:—

THE NEGRO'S FAITH.

"The Negro took complete refuge in Christianity, and the Spirituals were literally forged out of the Sorrow in the heat of religious fervour. The thought that the Negro might have refused or failed to adopt Christianity leads to some curious speculation. One thing is certain; there would have been no Negro spirituals. His musical instinct would doubtless have manifested itself, but is it conceivable that he could have created a body of songs in any other form, so unique in the musical literature of the world and with such a powerful and universal appeal as the Spirituals? Indeed the question arises, would the Negro have been able to survive slavery in the way he did? The story of the trials and tribulations of the Jews, in the Old Testament fired the imagination of the Negro bards and they sang, sang their hungry listeners into a firm faith that as God saved Daniel in the lion's den, so He would save them; as God preserved the Hebrew children in the fiery furnace, so He would preserve them; as God delivered Israel out of bondage in Egypt, so He would deliver them. How much this strong faith had to do with the Negro Physical and Spiritual Survival of two and a half centuries of slavery cannot be known.

"Thus it was by sheer Spiritual forces that African chants were metamorphosed into Spirituals; that upon the fundamental throb of African rythm were reared those reaches of melody that rise above the earth and saw into the pure ethereal blue. And this is the miracle of the creation of the Spirituals."

A GLORIOUS GIFT.

Here in Tuskegee these melodies and harmonies form as it were the heart impulse of the whole living Institution. One hears their refrain murmured by some little child who wanders past, or taken up with a chant by some group of boys or girls as they pass from their lessons to their dormitories. At night time they sound through the night air as they are echoed by over a thousand voices at the close of the evening worship; and in my own experience and probably that of others who visit this place, the haunting melody of them remains in the sub-conscious mind, mingling with one's dreams and striving one's soul in the wakeful mo-

(Continued on page 5.)

Notes of the Day

An Old Story.

The "Times" of London is reported to have published a special article describing the Hindu-Muslim relations as the key to the problem of Indian politics. In a sense the statement is true and similar ones have been made by many Indians themselves. But it is clear from the review of the article and from the prominent publicity given to it that the section of the British public represented by the writer is not content with stating a fact but is out to make capital of it in a most unscrupulous manner. The writer states that Hindus and Muslims are irreconcilable, more on political grounds than religious, and that continuence of British domination alone can hold the scales even between the two communities. That is an old story which may be persistently repeated till the communities as a matter of fact give a lie direct to the story.

The Right Reply.

How to do that is the problem proper. The only procedure for arriving at a permanent solution is, not to bandy words with mischief-mongers, but to proceed straight with the task of completing the communal settlement. The simple fact that a decade ago the Congress League pact itself guided Government's policy and that a similar Pact of 1927 was acceptable to all Muslim Nationalists warrants the confidence that a fresh and complete settlement on the basis of the Nehru Report is bound to be a success. It is somewhat natural, however regrettable, that communalists or communalist institutions should hinder a settlement by their haggling spirit. But they have to be saved against themselves. Nationalists must forge ahead and frustrate the designs of their opponents.

Europeans And Swaraj.

It is interesting to note that the European Association of Madras invited Mr. A. Ranganswami Iyengar to address its members on "The Economic Policy of the Indian National Congress." Mr. Iyengar responded splendidly and vindicated that policy boldly and justly. The gist of his address was that the Congress would willingly concede all the just rights of the Europeans in this country on accepted juristic and constitutional principles but would allow no privilege of any sort. "If European interests in India," he said, "lay claim to more than their just rights as non-nationals, the obvious step for them was to become part of India's nationals and enjoy the fruits of a national economic policy." But, he added, "Britishers" claims for preferential treatment as members of the same Commonwealth could not prevail against the primary requirements of the nation itself". Swaraj and foreign economic domination are incompatiable terms.

Jail Reform in U. P.

The U. P. Jails Enquiry Committee submitted its recommendations to the Government a pretty long time ago. But instead of taking any action on even the unanimous recommendations, the Government has only issued a press communique embodying the main recommendations and inviting public opinion on them. The delaying tactics are unjustifiable since public opinion has already been expressed in an ample measure not only in the United Provinces but in several others also. The recommendations regarding under-trial prisoners are unanimous and many of them could have been easily accepted by now. The majority of the Committee rightly object to special privileges to European and Anglo-Indian prisoners on racial grounds. The Committee has not fully solved the question of political prisoners, but its proposal to give special treatment to all offenders who are not guilty of moral turpitude and whose social status and normal mode of life are different from those of common convicts is entirely an improvement on the present position.

"SHEAVES FROM FOREIGN FIELDS."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Narrates Interesting Experiences of Her Travels

"WHAT INDIA NEEDS IS MUSSOLINI"

—:o:—

Aggressive Nationalism is a Crime, She says

MRS. NAIDU "SHOT" BY YOUNG BUCCANEERS

Bombay Lecture For Assam Floods

"I went to foreign lands as your ambassador interpreting the ideal of my Motherland and garnering sheaves in the foreign fields. I have returned to India with the messages which the other countries have given us. Once again I want to go back to the same foreign countries carrying my sheaves—the sheaves of the full-born freedom of my country—the sheaves that are the symbol of international unity and fellowship—the sheaves of equity which is the only basis upon which freedom can be built and sustained." This was the gist of the most magnificent and thrilling address which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivered to a packed gathering of the citizens of Bombay on Sunday morning at the Empire Theatre. The meeting was convened under the joint auspices of a number of public institutions and was very largely attended. The admission to the meeting was by tickets the proceeds from which were marked for Surma Valley Flood relief. Mrs. Naidu who was accorded a very warm reception by the representative gathering, was, indeed, in her top-most form. During the hour and half she was on her legs narrating, in her inimitable style, her picturesque experiences of the West, she held her eager audience literally spell-bound. The impressions of her Western tour were as varied as they were interesting and they afforded to say the least of them, enough food for thought.

MR. JAYAKAR'S TRIBUTE TO MRS. NAIDU.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar who presided over the meeting, offered Mrs. Naidu the sincerest congratulations and gratitude of the citizens of Bombay for the very excellent work she had done for this country during her travel abroad. She went there as an accredited Ambassador of India to represent to these foreign lands that India was a properly civilized country. If India were free, he went on to say, she would have gone there as an official ambassador having all the power, influence and all the backing of Government behind her (Applause). That, however, did not detract in the least from the effectiveness and charm of her speeches, he assured. He had no doubt, he added, that no more fitting person than Mrs. Naidu could have been found to represent India's mission in the domains of philosophy and culture. The claim of India which rested upon the foundation of all that was noble in human life was proved to be well-founded and sufficiently vindicated.

SHEAVES FROM FOREIGN FIELD.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was once again greeted with a clamorous applause when she rose to deliver to her audience the "sheaves" from "foreign fields" She referred to the devastating floods in various parts of India and began with an observation that India would soon be a memory rather than a reality.

INDIA'S GREAT MESSAGE.

She thought, she began, that the interpretation of India's great message could not be reiterated too often, too emphatically, too consciously and even too self-consciously. Away from India she felt very much the sense of exile on behalf of home. When she left India the conditions here were of such a kind as made her presence in India absolutely necessary and yet to-day after a year she realized that an exile could serve the country better than others. When she started on her travel she wondered as to what sort of message she was going to carry to the world outside. It was after all the woman's voice and who was going to hear it? The traditional conception of a woman's voice was that it was a cry for pity and compassion. At the very beginning she had made up her mind to set this legend to defeat and propaganda to destroy.

FASCISM FOR INDIA.

Proceeding she said the first country she visited during this tour was Italy. Here she came into contact with what was new progressive and with what could be called anti-international. She saw in Italy something that was most needed in India at the present moment. She saw how one dominating personality could mould, coerce and compel into life manhood and discipline a mass of disintegrated people. She was told that it was against the larger policy of Europe to speak in approval of the great man who controlled Italy's destinies. She, however, felt that the reorientation of mentality which marked the Italy of to-day under the rule of Signor Mussolini was the most vital and immediate need of that nation. It was impossible to generalise on principles that different nations of the World relied upon for their progress and deliverance. Italy demanded Mussolini and had him.

"INDIA WANTS MUSSOLINI."

From Italy she went to Czecho-slovakia and was still more surprised at what she noticed there. Czecho-slovakia demanded at the present moment a man like Masaryk who was the president of the Czec republic. Every country had its own particular need and this went to interpret the great law of progress, international relationship and human equity. She had not seen a greater contrast between any two nations than what existed between Italy and Czecho-slovakia. From this contrast she could draw lessons of vital interest to India. India to-day needed both Mussolini and Masaryk. The national need of India required a heavy iron had to crush down their weakness and annihilate their corruption and yet it needed what Masaryk was able to do for his own country. What was talked about everywhere in Czecho-slovakia was the "Bohemian culture." She remembered a cabman telling her in Prague that the greatness of Czecho-slovakia lay in what he understood as "Bohemian Culture." That meant justice to all. The great principle for which Masaryk stood was that "You cannot build a nation without granting security to your minorities." That was Masaryk's message to India also.

She had been to Germany before but this time she found a new Germany with new ideas and a new mission. She was very much impressed by modern Germany. New Germany was knit together through suffering and sacrifice. She found here a sense of new deliverance from the old bandage. She could, however, notice much to her surprise that the womanhood of Germany had not yet sufficiently emancipated itself from the thraldom. She was convinced that segregation even by implication was a death-knell of democracy. Proceeding she said Germany had recuperated because she had the necessary vitality. To-day labour in Germany was wide awake. It was educated, it had power and it actually ruled. That was the type of new democracy where a man who worked must rule.

LATIN RENAISSANCE.

In France she could witness that Latin renaissance which was something very different from Germany. There was still in France that spectacular mourning over the dead. The progress of this country was punctuated to-day by a pageant of mourning. Yet here also she saw the stirrings of a new life. She found that the sufferings of France had purified the cancer in the heart of the country. She could not, however, fail to notice that French women were true to their age-long traditions mobilizing their influence through sex and not through principle. Petticoat influence still remained petticoat influence. French woman was still content to say that she ruled and she was behind the throne. In the opinion of the speaker that was a very wrong policy.

NOT LOST A SINGLE ENGLISH FRIEND.

Coming to England she said she was glad that she had not lost a single friend here. In England too she found for the first time a keen desire to know why India was so hostile to England. They realized that a time had come that they should begin to understand whys and wherefores about India. A prominent politician who was influentially connected with Parliamentary parties once gave her a hint that the politicians of India going to England must hit on the shoulders and not be too much polite to the people there. (Hear, hear) They were too much polite because they lacked self-respect and they suffered from inferiority complex.

YOUNG BUCCANEERS "SHOOT" MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu then gave a facinating description as to how she was received at the New York harbour Some twenty-five young "buccaneers" invaded her and addressed her; "Stand, we want to "shoot" you." She humoorously remarked she could not understand why of all people she was going to be "shot" and that too by so many people at the same time. Explaining she said it was the slang the Press photoghers used to call attention. For the first time in her life, she added, she stood with her back to the wall.

She then narrated her experiences with the Press reporters whom she had to encounter at the harbour. She was fired with a series of questions. "What do you think of Miss Mayo"? was the first question. "Who is Miss Mayo"? she asked and all the Pressmen started goggling at her. At last she told these men that she had no time for rubbish; she read only literature. (Laughter). In America she journeyed everywhere, to colleges, universities and women's clubs. The women's clubs in America were very powerfully moulding the public opinion. It was through these clubs that the new ideas and new conceptions were percolating into the society. In America she had to address most diverse audiences. New York was most cosmopolitan. It was indeed, the capital of the world.

TELL US ABOUT INDIA.

Wherever she went in America the people asked her to tell some thing about real India. Their knowledge about India was as varied as it could be. She asked these people to think of India that was prepared for freedom. She told them that India was prepared to blot out every yesterday of the past. She had impressed on these people that the problems of humanity were the same all the World over. The problem of India did not differ very much from the problem of other nations. India's problem was the problem of humanity. She reminded these people that there was a code of international good manners which every country must learn.

What could America do for India? was the question asked her in several places. She had replied this question by telling Americans that their responsibility to the World lay in creating and sustaining the equity of balance. In Canada at a meeting presided over by Mr. Owen-Young she was asked to give a message on behalf of India. The message she gave was: "I look round in this room and see the flags of the World but where is the flag of my country? Is it not a mockery to talk so glibly of the World peace and international amity when one-fifths of the human race was forcibly held in bondage? When for this one-fifth of the human race you could not find even one yard of cloth on that wall where standards of all other nations are flying, what message can you expect from a slave nation? If you are really sincere about the World peace take down those flags and burn them. You are all slaves so long India is slave." (Applause).

BROADCAST SPEECH IN CANADA.

In Canada she took part in a debate arranged under the auspices of the Foreign Policy Association. The subject of the debate was the "Future of India." In twenty minutes alloted to her she explained what might be called India's minimum demand and how that was also refused. Her speech was broadcasted all over America on radio and after it was over questions came from her invisible audience hearing her address from distant centres. There were all sorts of questions on all manner of subjects. One of the questions was why she had not been shot down before that. (Laughter).

NATIONALISM A CRIME.

The speaker then adverted to the dangers of the super-nationalist tendencies spreading over the World. That selfish nationalism

Mr. Govind H. Desai, of the Shorthand and Typewriting Institute, Belgaum the winner of the highest award the Colonel Watkins Silver Cup for the best paper at 150 words a minute, in the International Semi-Annual Competitions of the Sloan-Duployan Society held in England recently.

—Photo:—R. Venkoba Rao, Srirangam.

was in her opinion crime of crimes. In that sort of exclusive nationalism there was a danger which had got to be daily and almost hourly combated. Aggressive nationalism was no virtue in any sense. India was nationalist at the present moment by compulsion. Once she got free from foreign exploitation and domination she would cease to be Nationalist India. It would be once more that great India with her message of human followship.

Concluding she said she had brought many sheaves which she had garnered in many nations. She had, however, a mind to go back to these foreign lands with sheaves from India. Once again she reminded the audience of the great message of Masaryk that "You cannot build a nation without making your minorities secure." That message, she said, had to be borne in mind by the people of India in their present struggle for political freedom. (Applause).

In winding up the proceedings, Mr. Jayakar said that after the sort of speech to which they had listened it would be a sacrilege on his part to inflict another speech on them. On behalf of the audience he proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the distinguished guest of the morning.

Mr. M. C. Chagla proposed a vote of thanks to the chair which was carried with acclamation. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was then profusely garlanded amidst deafening applause. This brought the proceedings to an end.

BUSINESS AND CIVILIZATION

—:o:—

INDIANS LACK POWER OF ORGANISATION

MR. SUBEDAR'S LECTURE

"Business and civilization was the fascinating theme of quite an interesting and thought-provoking address given by Mr. Manu Subedar at a public meeting held on Saturday afternoon at the premises of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas presiding. Mr. Subedar dealt with his subject from a new angle of vision. He began by analysing the factors which constitute what is known as "civilization" What was civilization? he asked In his opinion it was 'one of the vaguest terms employed to express a most complex and highly developed state of society, The definition of the term he said, had undergone variations from time to time, He then discussed the main feature of ancient civilizations like the Chaldian, Greek, Roman and others. He argued that civilization who nothng but social health which depended on a variety of factors and manifested itself in a multitude of forms having as its extremes anarchy on the one side and democracy on the other.

ESSENTIAL OF PERFECT CIVILISATION.

The speaker then entered into the discussion of the outstanding symptoms of a country which is highly civilized. According him, rule of law, stable government, social and economic organisation and finally the preparation for offence and defence were the four conditions precedent to a state of perfect civilization. He then examined the position whether civilization was possible in any particular form of Government and came to a conclusion that the centre of power might vary but not civilization. Proceeding he said he found a recent tendency among a section of people to mix up democracy and anarchy. If under the pretext of advancing democracy they took any measures which would impede their natural growth they would realize in the end that such efforts did more harm than good.

The speaker then took the illustration of the Negro race and examined the causes that had led that race to an absolutely hopeless condition. Lack of business organisation was, in his opinion, the most potent cause that was responsible for the backwardness of the Negro race. Negroes could work under somebody but they could not work on their own. In India they could witness the same phenomenon. They in India had not yet learnt how to work on their own. They were always depending on somebody else. This state of affairs had its reaction on the character of the Community.

WHAT INDIA LACKED.

Power to organise was a most valuable thing. That was in fact, a characteristic which distinguished a European from an Indian. Indians lacked the business capacity and power of business organisation. It was no exaggeration to say that the power of economic organisation did not exist in India in any appreciable form. By way of illustration, Mr. Subedar referred to the present mill strike in the city and maintained that even that was due to the lack of business organisation. There must be some proportion, he said, between the cost of efforts and the actual results. That only went to prove, he added, that the affairs of this country were managed in an absolutely unbusinesslike manner.

WHAT IS PERFECT BUSINESS MAN?

The speaker then went on to define what was a perfect businessman. According to him, a businessman was a residual beneficiary of a business. He took upon himself the risk of failure and, therefore, he could not ignore any single detail of a business. He only hope for India to attain a high place in civilization was to secure that power of business organisation without which no civilization could stand. They must have more men having power to organise business.

Sir Purshotamdas, in his concluding speech, observed that the lecturer of the evening had given them considerable food for thought. In this world of civilization, he proceeded, no nation could expect to advance, and even to exist, unless it had a thorough-going business organisation behind it. It could not, however, be denied that behind business organisation there was, of course, the question of political power.

A vote of thanks to the chair and the speaker brought the meeting to a close.

"HYDRABAD NATIONAL FUND

TO IMPROVE INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC BACK WARDNESS OF STATE

AN OPEN APPEAL TO H. E. H. THE NIZAM

HYDERABAD (Deccan.) Aug. 18.

Mr. Sri Kishen, M.A., Bar-at-Law, has issued an "Open Appeal" to H. E. H. the Nizam and to his countrymen in which he has drawn their attention to the economic and industrial backwardness of the State. He proposes that a fund be started called the "Hyderabad National Fund" with a capital of Rs. 25 crores, the first four crores to be paid by the Nizam to be earmarked for the following purposes. One crore for Khaddar industry, two crores for the starting of the State Bank and a crore for the uplift of the untouchables. The remaining amount, he suggests, should be raised by collecting one month's salary or income from the officials and the jaghirdars and the Paigah nobles, etc., and to enable this a Firman should be issued by His Exalted Highness The appeal suggests that in addition to the initial subscription of four crore rupees His Exalted Highness should also subscribe his annual income of fifty lakhs from the Diwani for ten years.

In the end, mention is made of the industries that might be started with the capital thus raised. Reference is made to the industries that thrived in this State till a decade or two ago, particularly the sugar industry which in quality and taste was far superior to that available in the market now. Motor, shipping and cycle industries are also suggested to be run on a big national scale, and a proposal is made to open more railway lines. The author of the pamphlet concludes that since the surplus balance is insufficient to undertake such industries, this scheme is suggested, and he fervently hopes that if H. E. H. the Nizam takes this scheme and the scope for the industrial progress of the State into consideration, the day will not be far off when these will be realised.

Mr. Sri Kishen is seeking an interview with His Exalted Highness.—Free Press.

BAN ON TEXTILE WORKERS' MEETING

—:o:—

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S ORDERS

The following order has been once again promulgated by the Commissioner of Police:—

Whereas rioting of a very serious nature had recently occurred in several parts of the City of Bombay resulting in murder, grievous hurt and injuries to the citizens lawfully employed and whereas there have been serious disputes and dissensions among the mill-hands and employees of the Textile Mills of Bombay resulting in grievous hurt and other injuries to the mill-hands and other employees of the Textile Mills of Bombay and whereas it is necessary for the preservation of the public peace and safety to prohibit assemblies of mill-hands or employees of the Textile Mills of Bombay.

Now, therefore, I, P. A. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 23 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, prohibit, for one week from the 19th August 1929, the holding or convening or calling together of any assembly of mill-hands or employees of the Textile Mills of Bombay.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police,
Bombay.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 17th August 1929

Rangoon.—Mr. H. A. M. Hanny, Member Railway Board, who arrived in Rangoon few days ago on general inspection duty sails for Calcutta on Tuesday.—Free Press.

Simla.—Mr. Brayne has been granted a further short extension of his tenure of appointment as Financial Adviser, Military Finance, which he will now vacate on the 23rd December 1929. He will be succeeded by Mr. A. Macleod, who has previously acted as Financial Adviser, Military Finance.—A. P.

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS

U. P. Jails Enquiry Committee Recommendations

—:o:—

SPECIAL TREATMENT FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

LUCKNOW, Aug. 16.

The United Provinces Government has issued a press communique from Naintal, embodying the main recommendations of the Provincial Jails Enquiry Committee, consisting of Sir Louis Stuart, Chairman, and Pandit Jagat Narain and Mr. Hafiz Hidayet Hussain, members.

The communique publishes *in extenso* the Committee's recommendations regarding the treatment of under-trial and political prisoners and invites public opinion on them. It also announces that the Committee's report will be discussed by the U. P. Council at the session commencing October 21.

UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee's unanimous recommendations regarding under-trial prisoners may briefly be summarized as follows: (1) inclusion of lock-ups in district jail building should be avoided, (2) if a lock-up is situated at a considerable distance from the Court, prison vans should be provided for the transport of under-trial prisoners, (3) the ideal arrangement is to construct large lock-ups close to the Court. The practice of associating together all classes of under-trial prisoners is strongly deprecated. (4) Under-trial prisoners should in no case be placed under the charge of convict officials. (5) Arrangements should be made whereby under-trial prisoners can invariably receive proper meals before being sent to Court. (6) The fact that identification proceedings may take place should not be held to be an obstacle to under-trial prisoners having interviews with their legal advisers and friends. (7) Jail officials should have nothing to do with the identification proceedings. (8) Prisoners, whether under-trial, or convicts, going to courts to give evidence, should be taken without fetters or prison clothes, if they can be provided with ordinary clothes.

The Committee also make certain general recommendations regarding diet, issue of bedding, lighting, etc., concerning under-trial prisoners.

SPECIAL CLASS PRISONERS.

Regarding special class prisoners, the main issues discussed may be summarized under the head treatment of (a) Europeans and Anglo-Indians, (b) political prisoners, (c) better class prisoners and (d) provision of special jail accommodation to certain classes of convicts. The two Indian members of the Committee are opposed to the idea of giving special privileges to Europeans and Anglo-Indians as such. They hold, however, that differential treatment of better class prisoners generally is permissible. They consider that there should be appreciable difference in the treatment of those guilty of offences involving moral turpitude, and those not so guilty, and those better class prisoners whose guilt does not involve moral degradation should be centralised if possible in one jail, preferably at Dehra Dun.

Sir Louis Stuart, on the other hand, considers preferential treatment necessary for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in view of their habits and ordinary physical requirements.

WHO IS A POLITICAL PRISONER?

As regards political prisoners the Committee finds difficulty in defining the term. The members of the Committee are not prepared to accept the argument that political offences as such do not involve moral turpitude. In their opinion whether or not an act involves moral degradation depends on the circumstances of each case. They hold that the case of political prisoners will be met by their proposal to give special treatment in a special jail to all offenders whose offence does not involve moral turpitude, and whose social status and mode of living are different from the rest of the jail population. The U. P. Government desire to obtain at an early date the views of the public on these recommendations.—A. P.

RUSSO-CHINESE RELATIONS

(Continued from page 12).

as measures of pure defence, to take the actions we did take.

MEASURE OF SELF DEFENCE.

"In this connection it is necessary to make unmistakably clear," Dr. Wang continued, "that China has not seized the Chinese Eastern Railway. We have no intention to do that and we do not mean to do it. We are already part owner of the railway and should it be our desire to assume full ownership we will resort to negotiations. What we have done is to take temporary control of the said railway to prevent it from being used by Soviet agents as an instrument for Communist propoganda which aims to undermine our existing social order and our government. It is a measure purely of self-defence. The rights of the Russians, therefore, are still untampered with.

WAR A CRIMINAL ACT.

"We have news that Russia is adopting a war-like attitude. I still believe that Russia has no intention to resort the force but if she does—notwithstanding the fact that the Chinese are traditionally a peace-loving people and the further fact that our late Leader Dr. Sun, sounded the clarion call of brotherhood and good-will—then in order to protect our rights, our dignity and sovereignty we will be constrained to adopt adequate measures of precaution. The attitude towards war to-day is far from what it was yesterday. It is not simply a thing to be deplored and denounced: it is a thing to be condemned. Any nation resorting to war aggressively commits a criminal act against the whole world. This is borne out forcibly by the Kellogg Anti-War Pact to which both China and Russia are signatories. China will remain steadfast to her ideals of peace and brotherhood."

CHINESE POLICE RAID SOVIET CONSULATE

—:o:—

WHAT NATIONALIST GOVT. OFFICIALS UNEARTHED AT HARBIN

(Kuo Min News Agency).
July 22, 1929.
By Mail.

Nanking, July 22.—The following is a translation of extracts from "Secret Communication No. 3" dated February 21, 1929, contained in a letter to its Consulates in China sent by the Soviet Government instructing them to propagate Communism:—

"ARTICLE 4:—Weed out unreliable "white" Russain agents. Limit the scope of activities and augment the work of our own agents.

ARTICLE 5:—Collect all available information pertaining to the Chinese Eastern Railway for use as basis of reports when forcible action is taken. Information so far acquired has reference to past events only (e.g. forcible taking over of the telephone system).

ARTICLE 6:— Investigation should be made of the attitude of "White" Russians in connection with the taking over of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Also careful and detailed inquiry should be made into their activities and plans this Spring.

ARTICLE 7.—An emergency meeting to be convened of 160 or 400 agents to report on the following matters concerning the Fengtien Party: (a) the conflict of the old and new cliques and their respective organizations; (b) the internal conflict within the new clique and the leaders of the reactionary group.

ARTICLE 8:—Examine in detail into the expense accounts of the 300 agents, with a report of your plans in regard to this matter. This is a confidential mission and on no account should be brought to the knowledge of the other employees.

ARTICLE 9.—From a previous telegram we learn of Binnil's return to the Central Government. Please notify him to wind up all affairs.

ARTICLE 10:—Prepare immediately a residence for comrade Amus and plan out his activities. Such plans should be kept secret from other employees. Please report on same in your next letter.

ARTICLE 11.—The important task of comrades Boulin and Binnil.

Before the arrival of the new comrades be responsible for the affairs of Nitz. Please also notify Boulin that no matter under what circumstances two months allowance should first be paid to the "Old Head." Should this order be ignored any losses incurred by Nitz as a consequence must be borne by him, because in initiating such activities he has expended much effort and expense.

ARTICLE 12.—Expense Account report of Boulin:

At the beginning of Boulin's trip his monthly salary was fixed at G$300—this included office and boarding and lodging expenses. But he has not yet submitted last month's accounts, resulting in his salary being reduced to G$200. (b) The monthly salary of Binnil is G$195. He has received G$200, which will be deducted from his salary. (c) Is Binnil's lodging place used also as his office? Should this prove to be the case the G$110 entered in his expense account should be deducted from his salary. (d) Report on Amus' itinerary and, in detail, his expenses. (e) Should Boulin decide to rent his own residence give him a monthly house allowance of G$75.

Note: If Boulin and Binnil were to come to Moscow soon it would not be necessary to acquaint them with the facts mentioned above.

UNEARTHED AT HARBIN CONSULATE.

Nanking July 23.—Three out of six telegrams from Harbin to Moscow are translated for to-day's instalment of the documentary evidence secured from the raid on the Soviet Consulate at Harbin. The papers were saved from one of the stoves in the Consulate by the Chinese police who arrived just in time to prevent their being consumed entirely:

TELEGRAM FROM HARBIN TO THIRD INTERNATIONALE AT MOSCOW.

(A)—Our comrades who had studied the political situation in South China have reached the following conclusions:—

Feng Yu-hsiang is contemplating to approach Moscow for assistance in his effort at frustrating the unification of China. As Japan strengthened the Chang Tsung-chang Wu Pei-fu bloc to resist the influence in both North and South China and has been giving them secret assistance. Soviet Russia has to render every assistance to Feng Yu-hsiang should Russia desire to maintain her position in the Far East in general and in China in particular. There are persons who are opposed to co-operation with the Southern Government. The reactionary elements in China have been very active in the Spring and an outbreak of hostilities is likely in Summer. Russia could easily avail herself of the opportunity to recover her position in China in accordance with the 1925 Agreement.

(B)—According to the existing local situation, to execute the policy of terrorism is prefature. Elaborate preparations should be made beforehand. Additional funds should be earmarked for the purchase of explosives and other like materials for use at Nanking, Mukden, and districts along the Chinese Eastern Railway. For the present the terrorist policy can be put into execution in cities between Nanking and Mukden and in other important ports in China not including districts along the Chinese Eastern Railway for which adequate schemes shall be formulated later on.

(C)—When the Chinese Eastern Railway has to be surrendered in the future the telegraph system shall be well protected by experienced and reliable persons from various countries.

NO EXCHANGE OF VIEWS THROUGH TELEGRAMS.

(D)—Under the present circumstances, the date for conducting conference through the exchange of long distance telegraph messages has to be altered. From foreign telegraphic report it is learned that the Chinese authorities are maintaining a strict watch over all telegraphed messages sent through Vladivostok. We hold that exchange of opinions through telegrams shall be strictly forbidden and the proceedings of the conference should be made as simple as possible so as to avoid possible detection by outsiders.

TELEGRAM TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF 3RD INTERNATIONALE.

In case the policy of terrorism shall be put into execution, to which Chinese Communist organization shall it be entrusted and in case there are such organizations how many are there in the Three Eastern Provinces, and what materials are required to carry out the policy and how big a fund will be needed?

Are the explosives in stock sufficient to suit the purpose and what shall be the schemes in case poison gas may be used.

Basing on your (the representative's) report, explain whether it is possible to supply assassination instruments to the Nanking body and when shall such supply be sent. In case the districts along the Chinese Eastern Railway is to be included in the zone for executing such schemes, where can the funds to finance the move be deposited. Please make careful report on the number of Chinese who are doing substantial service in this connection by filling up the printed form No. 21.

Instruct all Party members who are doing substantial work to keep calm, and to pledge absolute obedience to the regulations of the Party and to the Party authorities.

(signed) The Third Internationale

TELEGRAM FROM HARBIN TO MOSCOW.

The printed form No. 21 has been duly filled up and found correct and this has been forwarded to the Committee of the Third International for reference. The names of our leaders are written in perpendicular form whiile those of the leaders of the opposite side are written in horizontal form. The fiures used to represent the number of persons are from 0 to 239, of which X equals to 13, B equals to 29 and etc.

All telegraph offices are now in our hands. An order has been issued prohibiting employees of the telegraph offices for resigning their posts without sufficient reasons.

Basing on reports coming from Nanking, our comrades who are handling substantial work have resolved that pending the formal declaration of attitude by the Nanking Government towards the Chinese Eastern Railway the execution of the policy of terrorism at various places should be postponed as circumstances might require. However, preparations for its execution in all important centres not including the districts along the Chinese Eastern Railway shall be completed in time.

If the Nanking Government does not manifest its attitude towards the Russian position along the Chinese Eastern Railway and in other important centers of the Three Eastern Provinces then the suggestions made by Yulikroup that China might eventually incline to co-operate with Russia would be quite reasonable. We have made adequate preparations at Mukden to meet any possible move on the part of China in that direction.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a letter, a column and a half long written by Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai and published in your issue of the 10th instant. The latter part of he letter contains a tirade against some of the members of the Ahmedabad Municipality who happen for the present to be in the minority and who have the misfortune not to see eye to eye with Mr. Ambalal and his followers in Municipal matters, who have refused to join Mr. Ambala's Independent Party and who dared to oppose the resolution by the Municipality which on the very face of it was illegal and "ultra-vires." The tirade, at its best, is simply amusing and I am very much tempted to reply to the invectives of Mr. Ambalal almost in the same strain. But I refrain from doing so as I consider it to be an ugly controversy. My entry into it at this unfortunate juncture in the history of the Ahmedabad Municipality will, far from serving any useful purpose, merely add fuel to fire. I shall, however, be failing in my duty as the Chairman of the School Board if I allowed to pass unchallenged a remark in Mr. Ambalal's letter, which runs as follows :—"Certain rules required to be made under the constitution in regard to the School Board were not undertaken until last year when I drew the attention of the Board to this omission"

May I for the information of Mr. Ambalal and all those who are interested in this controversy venture to state that all sets of rules required to be made under the constitution in regard to the School Board were made long before Mr. Ambalal entered the portals of the Gandhi Hall? Rules for the conduct of the meeting of the School Board and rules under Section 9 (a) of the Primary Education Act were adopted by the School Board on 23-4-25 as per their resolution No. 113 and by the Municipality on 13-5-25 as per their resolution No. 173 and were sanctioned by Government on 1st July 1927 as per G. R. E. D. No. 2577/6071. As the Ahmedabad Municipal School Board was probably the first to frame these rules there was a demand for copies of these rules from about twenty local authorities. Rules for the elecion of members to the School Board were adopted by the School Board on 28-6-26 as per their Resolution No. 163 and by the Municipality on 15-7-26 as per their resolution No. 490 and were sanctioned by Government on 12-5-27 as per their resolution E.D. 2577. Rules for the pension and Provident Fund of the Municipal Teachers and Supervisors were adopted by the School Board on 9-12-25 as per their resolution No. 626 and by the Municipality on 16-12-25 as per their resolution No. 890. The Government sanction to these rules has as yet not been received. Leave rules for primary teachers and the supervisors serving under the Ahmedabad Municipality were adopted by the School Board on 5-1-25 as per their resolution 1007 and by the Municipality on 14-1-25 as per their resolution No. 916. The sanction of the Government to these rules has as yet not been received.

If Mr. Ambalal in his letter refers to rules under section 27 (3) of the Primary Education Act. which have as yet not been framed by the School Board and to frame which Mr. Ambalal brought forward a proposal in the Municipality some time ago, may I be permitted to quote in this connection the relevant part of section 27 (3) of the Primary Education Act? The section 27 (3) runs as follows:—

"The local authority may (italics are mine) from time to time with the sanction of Government make regulations &c. &c." The sanction clearly means that is is entirely left to the option of a local auhority whether or not to make rules under it. These rules cannot be said to be the rules of that kind which are required to be made by the Municipality. I think it is not necessary for me to point out the significance of the word "May" in the rule. The fact that the Ahmedabad Municipal School Board has been in existence for more than four years and it has not felt the necessity of these rules shows the wisdom of the framers of the rule in giving option to local authorities by using the word "May."—Yours etc.

BALVANTRAY P. THAKER
AHMEDABAD Aug. 15

YOUTH MOVEMENT IN MADRAS

—:o:—

LACK OF ENTHUSIASM AND POLITICAL ACTIVITY

SORRY SPECTACLE OF EMPTY DEBATES AND MERRY-MAKING

Mr. H. D. Rajah, Editor the "Young Liberator" wriets:—

During my recent tour in Madras I came across many Youth Associations and many other political bodies. I was under the impression that the Youth Movement in this part of the country is followed up by Youths of Madras and other places, but to my utter disappointment I found nothing of that kind anywhere there. A spirit of complete docility, meek obedience to meaningless customs and traditions and complete political stagnation are all I could see there. There is no buoyant enthusiasm in youths and a forward, spirited and energetic Youth Movement as in Bombay and other places is completely unknown there. The only Youth League which functions is the League of Youth, Madras, and its activities are mainly concerned with the social work. From a talk I had with its President, Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipathy, I gathered that she is not even having a satisfactory membership in its political section. The Youths of Madras, I am constrained to remark, are very much backward in their political outlook.

While admitting that youths should not allow themselves to be exploited by any particular party, I must say that they must have a broader outlook about the situation in the country. The elders of Madras are thousand years ahead of youths of that Presidency.

LACK OF ARDOUR.

Barring one or two Youth Leagues I have not heard of any youth organisation in the Madras Presidency. Even the ordinary campaign against British goods and foreign cloth is not taken up by any Youth organisation. All their work begins with some literary discussion and ends in socials and music. Though these are necessary for the development of the cultural side of the movement, they should remember that so long as India is not their own, they cannot afford to spend their life and energy in merry making and pleasure seeking. The iron hand of the bureaucracy is weighing heavily on the shoulders of their fellow-youths in the Punjab, Bengal and other places. At such a time, they should be active and not indolent So I appeal to the Youths of Madras to rise from their slumbers and realise the growing political consciousness in the country by taking their proper place in it. Let them form Youth Leagues of the 'correct type' in every part of the Presidency and follow the lead given by Bombay, Bengal, and other places. Youths are making history everywhere and let it not be said of the Madras Youths that they failed to take their proper place by the side of others at a critical time in their country's struggle.

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STABBING AFFRAYS IN CITY

—:o:—

MUSLIM STABBED

—:o:—

PRECARIOUS CONDITION IN HOSPITAL

—:o:—

SENSATION AT BAPU KHOTE STREET

Great excietement was caused at Jambli Mohalla (Bapu Khote Street) at 9 p.m. on Sunday when a mohammedan tailor named Abdul Kadar Gulam Mohamed was assaulted by a party of about 20 Mohammedans. He was stabbed several times which necessitated his removal to the Hospital.

It appears that the assailants bore enmity against the injured man. He was passing along Bapu Khote Street on Sunday night when he was suddenly set upon by his rivals and was bruttaly assaulted with knives and sticks. He was detained in the J. J. Hospital where his condition is said to be precarious.

Sub Inspector P. R. Rane of the Marhawdi Police Station is instituting enquiries in the matter.

A MYSTERIOUS ASSAULT

—:o:—

CHRISTIAN STABBED AT CARNAC BRIDGE

One more stabbling affray took place on Sunday noon at Carnac Bridge, in which a Christian named Domingo Sayman Dias, was severely stabbed by an unknown person which necessitated his removal to the G. T. Hospital.

It appears that the injured person was passing by Carnac Road when an unknown person stabbed him without any provocation and ran away. He is still at large.

The police investigations are in progress.

FREE FIGHT AMONG RENT COLLECTORS AND TENANTS

—:o:—

FRACAS AT SUTHAR GALLI

A free fight took place at Suthar Galli on Sunday at 9-30 p.m. between the tenants of a building and two rent collectors of the same building, in which several persons received injuries three of whom were admitted in hospital.

It appears that Sambhu Prasad Baldev and Sanker Prasad Ramnarain two Lefty Pardeshi Bhayas, who are rent collectors of a building in Suthar Galli, went to collect some outstanding rents from some tenants. They had an altercation with them, and from words they came to blows. A free fight then ensured between the two parties.

In the scuffle, it is alleged, brickbats and lathis were freely used. One mohamedan named Sukhulla Sukherati, who intervened on behalf of one of his friends was also hit by a stone.

The Police arrived on the scene and order was soon restored. Both the rent collectors received serious injuries. The police removed the injured persons to the hospital, where Sabhu has been detained.

YET ANOTHER VICTIM OF MOTOR ACCIDENT

—:o:—

One more victim of the motor accident, which took place on the night of 7th instant near Churchgate Station, succumbed to his injuries in the G. T. Hospital on Friday.

It would be recalled that at about 9 p.m. on Saturday a motor car, belonging to Sir Leslie Hudson, was going along Queen's Road towards Chowpaty. Between Churchgate and Marine Lines, a Standard car No. Y-7607, driven by Shivram Utana, tried to overtake Sir Leslie's car and in doing so collided with a taxi car No. Y- 8199, coming from the opposite direction. The Standard car was overturned and the driver Shivram was crushed to death on the spot. His two companions Bana Chhiba and Daya Laloo also received injuries and were removed to the G. T. Hospital where Bana died soon after admission and Daya died on Friday, death being due to pneumonia followed by fracture of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

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Announcement

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AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

—:o:—

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's Reply to Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 16.

Interviewed by our special representative Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel in connection with the letter of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai appearing in our issue of the 8th August on Ahmedabad Municipal affairs, said that he did not want to say anything about the affairs of the Ahmedabad Municipality as they are managed at present but he would like to explain certain points raised by Mr. Ambalal in his letter in so far as they are related to his own administration as president.

(1) In the present board he had formed no party as before, nor had he any particular followers and Mr. Ambalal's statement in that connection is not correct. Mr. Ambalal has immediately after the formation of the present board formed a party which practically rules the administration. There is no other party in the board.

(2) So far as the efficiency of administration during the period of his presidentship for nearly five years is concerned the reviews of the annual administration reports for all these years by the officers concerned and the Government will speak for themselves. He can only say that he spared no pains to improve the administration and that he put his heart and soul into it, but if Mr. Ambalal is not satisfied with this it is upto him now to show better results.

MISLEADING AMENDMENTS

(3) Mr. Ambalal proposes to move an amendment showing that the working of the audit department has not been satisfactory. The auditor was appointed on probation for a year, about the time when the alleged payment of a large amount was made and not noticed for a long time for the freight of coal which was never received. Only recently the present board on the recommendation of the Chief Officer and the Standing Committee have confirmed the auditor on that post. (b) Regarding his proposed amendment that the accounts of loan works during the previous few years not having been properly written had to be rewritten during the year, he could only say that it is wholly untrue. That the loan works accounts have been regularly kept from the beginning according to the system settled by the Municipal Auditor in consultation with the Government Auditor and they have been regularly audited every year. (c) With reference to his third amendment that certain works not sanctioned by the board were undertaken and completed prior to the year under review it is impossible to ascertain facts unless specific instances are quoted. So far as he was aware no work which required sanction of the board was ever undertaken during his time without such sanction. (d) Mr. Ambalal proposes to move an amendment that certain employees in the Engineering Department were criminally prosecuted for misappropriation in the ear past and one of them was convicted and sentenced. The amendment is misleading and does not state facts correctly. It is true that a petty coal clerk at the water works was prosecuted and convicted for misappropriation and such prosecutions of low paid clerks in one department or the other take place almost every year, but no other employee of the Engineering Department was so far as Mr. Patel is aware prosecuted by the Municipality. If he refers to the actions taken against Mr. Ajitray, the water works engineer, who unfortunately happens to be a relation of the editor of the "Praja Bandhu", then they amounted to a case of persecution rather than of prosecution. He is an officer of more than eighteen years standing. He was suspended in contravention of the rules and was not even given an opportunity of explaining his position. The services of a special C. I. D. officer were requisitioned and all conceivable charges were preferred against him, but in spite of all efforts after a prolonged suspension of over a year the C. I. D. officers had to report that in all the charges there was not even such evidence as would justify the presentation of a case in the Magistrate's court. The Municipality had to reinstate him and to pay him for the whole period of suspension. Whether this chapter will be closed here, or whether further litigation is in store for the Municipality on this account by the aggrieved officer, is more than he can say at present.

ASSESSMENT OF FACTORIES

(4) Mr. Ambalal's statement that due to the failure of the previous Municipality and of the present board until last year both of which were presided over by Mr. Patel, rules for the assessment of factories were not revised as required by the act and hence the Municipality may lose about five lakhs in revenues, took Mr. Patel by surprise and he said that Mr. Ambalal has been wholly misinformed on this subject and that he regretted that Mr. Ambalal should have made such a statement after his resignation from the board. He had no access to the papers but he can say without hesitation that during his period of office no objection was ever raised by any of the millowners to the payment of taxes under the existing factory rules. That the question whether the rules should be revised or not after the passing of the new Act was referred to the Legal Committee for opinion and advice. Mr. Dolatram who succeeded him as president was then the chairman of the Legal Committee as well as of the Standing Committee. He remembered perfectly well that his committee advised that no change in the existing rules was necessary. After about six months Mr. Dolatram expressed some doubt about the validity of that advice and desired that the matter should be placed before the board. It was, therefore, placed before the board and after full consideration, and according to the advice of all the lawyers on the board a certain amendment in the rule was proposed and passed unanimously on which after due publication objections were invited as required by law. No objection was raised even then by any of the millowners and the draft rule was finally passed by the general board and was submitted to Government for sanction with the support of the collector and the Commissioner. After some time the matter was referred back to the Municipality by Government asking the Municipality to state reasons why retrospective effect of the proposed amendment was considered necessary. This was also complied with in due course and the matter again went to Government through the Collector and Commissioner. Looking to the review of the administration report, it appears that the Commissioner while submitting his final proposals to Government considered it desirable to have the valuation of the mill property on a new basis which would in his opinion bring a large increase of revenue. Papers were then returned from Government rejecting the proposed amendment and asking the Municipality to have a new valuation and to frame new rules. This was about the time when Mr. Patel resigned his presidentship. At this time all the new draft rules required were ready, and the importance of this question was also known to the new president and the new Chief Officer. It has now been over sixteen months since he resigned but these rules have not yet been forwarded to the Collector for necessary sanction. About the manner in which this question has been handled since his resignation he declined to say anything as he considered it detrimental to the interests of the Municipality at this stage. He would say this much only, that the matter would have been easily settled amicably with the millowners with a little tact and foresight as they had in fact to pay for services rendered by the Municipality, but their present attitude towards the millowners and the experience of the previous compromise with one of them lead one to conclude that the municipality has troubles in store but for all that the party in power must be prepared to shoulder the responsibility and face the situation.

(5) He has not been able to follow the statement of Mr. Ambalal with reference to rules required to be made under the constitution in regard to the school board. He has positive recollection that the Ahmedabad Municipality was the first to prepare and submit all the necessary rules required for the working of the School Board to Government for sanction and several Municipalities obtained copies from the Ahmedabad Municipality for their guidance in preparing their rules.

(6) About the recent resolution of the majority on the question of the termination of the services of the Municipal Engineer and the subsequent events arising there from the least that he can say is that it does no credit to those who are responsible for it Apart from the serious inconveniences to the rate payers resulting from the deadlock the Municipality will certainly lose much of its reputation in the eyes of the people.

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—:o:—

DEMANDS OF EUROPEANS UNJUSTIFIABLE

MR. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR ON CONGRESS ECONOMIC POLICY

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

Vigorous defence of Mr. Sarabhai Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill was made by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A., in an address, which he delivered to a crowded audience, consisting of the members of the local European Association. The subject of Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's address was "The Economic Policy of the Indian National Congress."

"EUROPEAN DEMAND FOR PROTECTION."

Dealing with the European demand for protection against discriminatory legislation of a racial or class character, the lecturer said that the Swaraj constitution, in all that mattered, would follow accepted juristic and constitutional principles. But, what the committee really claimed was not merely civic citizenship rights for those domiciled in this country but for a connection and stake for the present and future generations,—a very extraordinary presumption. The obvious course for the Europeans was to become the "nationals" of India and not to claim preferential treatment. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar concluded by replying to the various charges levelled against Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill, on the ground that it involved racial discrimination and expropriation and said that it was quite necessary in the national interests.

"SWADESHI AND SWARAJ—THE GOSPEL OF THE CONGRESS."

Dealing with the economic policy of the Congress, the speaker said that the reason why the Congress laid down its economic policy as part of the political demand, was that the Congress believed that only by the attainment by the country of power and responsibility in the conduct of its own affairs was there any reasonable chance of its economic requirements being attended to and its aims realised. "Swaraj and Swadeshi" were the twin objectives of the Congress.

FISCAL FREEDOM FOR INDIA!

Referring to the injustice, involved in the dictation of India's fiscal policy from London, at the instance of the British vested interests, the lecturer said, it was during the war that the first step, towards the acceptance of the principle of fiscal freedom for India, was conceded by the Government. The recommendations of the Industrial Commission became the basis of an active policy of industrial development by protective duties, bounties, etc.

Talking about the drain of India's wealth the lecturer explained that by asking that the drain should cease it was not claimed that the payment of interest, etc., on foreign investment should cease by any unjust fiat of the State but that they should be avoided by finding the capital from out of the wealth of the country.

LIQUIDATE FOREIGN CAPITAL!

Dealing with the British capital's claim to continue to flow into India, he said: "If assurances are discounted or suspected, speaking for myself as a Congressman I should be more ready to consider the question of liquidating the whole of this liability by raising the necessary securities on the National credit and assets of the country than to incorporate statutory guarantees beyond what the present constitution affords."

To demand that the commercial or trade expectations should be secured by constitutional guarantees was to ask for the imposition of a regime of capitulation of an indigenous Government in India or to ask for a perpetual charge on the resources of India. —Free Press.

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PROFESSION OF COMMUNISM NOT A CRIME

Important Judgment in South Africa

(From Our Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, July 29.

There has been passed a legislation in South Africa which declares it a crime to promote feelings of hostility between the Native and European races.

There is a communist party in South Africa which is led by Mr. S. F. Bunting who had recently visited the Soviet Republic when the world programme of revolution was drafted by the Third International The programme that was decided for South Africa was the propagation and active work for the eventual establishment of "Black Republic" for the Union on the communistic basis.

After his return from Russia, Mr. Bunting carried on this propaganda and stood as a candidate for the parliamentary election in one of the Cape constituencies. During the course of this election, he was alleged to have declared that they would replace the Whites by the Natives and establish a Black Republic in South Africa. He had circulated several pamphlets preaching the gospel of Communism and mass revolution. Mr. Bunting with his wife and a Native interpreter were convicted by the Umtata Magistrate for uttering language calculated to promote feelings of hostility between the Natives and the Europeans. The case was taken to the Supreme Court which reversed the judgment and acquitted the accused.

"The Rand Daily Mail" poblishes the following report of the judgment as telegraphed from Grahamstown by Reuter in the issue dated 20th July.

Judgment was given in the Supreme Court this morning in the appeal of S. P. Bunting, his wife, and a native interpreter, against the sentence imposed on them by the Umtata Magistrate, Bunting being charged with uttering language calculated to promote feelings of hostility between the native and European races.

The Judge-President allowed the appeal, and said there was lack of intention on the part of the appellants to promote such hostile feelings, as Bunting was preaching only doctrines of Communism, which was a recognised political faith.

PROOF OF "INTENTION" NEEDED.

In his judgment on the appeal, the Judge-President said he was inclined to think that the section of Act in question, (29) of Act 38. 1927, was directed against agitators in districts in which natives preponderated. It did not forbid the mere utterance of words which might have the effect of promoting any feeling of hostility between the native and European races. There must be proof that such utterance was accompanied with an intention to promote any feeling of hostility between the two races.

The necessity of such a qualification was obvious, for otherwise no person could discuss matters of vital interest to both natives and Europeans without risking a prosecution. It was clear that it was not the intention of the Legislature to stifle all public comment on questions of importance which might affect the relations between Europeans and natives. But the terms of the section were very wide, and it was not easy to declare with any precision what exactly was meant by the expression, "promote any feeling of hostility between natives and Europeans."

The Judge-President, having examined the cases quoted, and the statements alleged to have been uttered by Bunting, said he could find no reference in the use of any words to the effect that the natives were not getting a square deal, and the accused denied having used these words. As for the reference to the Bunga and the analogy with the Russian Duma, these extracts should be read with the context of the speech. When this was done it would be seen that the accused openly preached the doctrines of Communism to his audience, advocated their adoption, asked his hearers and especially natives to join the Communist Party as the best party to remedy their grievances, and in furtherance of his efforts towards that end he attacked the existing system of the Government of the natives in the Territories. He attacked the native policy of General Hertzog and General Smuts, and pointedly referred to the Russian revolution as an indication of what had been done "by millions of the Russian Empire who had become free from the despotism of the Tsar."

COMMUNISTIC PRINCIPLES

Bunting had pointed out that the principle of the Communist Party was "equal rights, irrespective of colour and the unity of the workers of colour.' He admittedly stated that the effect of what might be termed the capitalistic system was to drive the bulk of the workers off the land, and that the effect of the Native Land Act and Urban Areas Act was to put natives off the land and out of the towns of the Union. He denied that the Communist Party was out to create feelings of hostility between black and white, and that they desired the Europeans to be driven into the sea through at the same time he stated that if they left South Africa they would be decent and honourable.

He had criticised the Bunga and its methods of working, compared it to the Duma and stated that, as the Tsar of Russia when he disagreed with the people, despatched mobile squadron to quell them, so also a mobile squadron existed in the territories, no doubt wishing his hearers to understand that it might be used for the same purpose as the alleged one of the Tsar.

All this would no doubt have a mischievous and distributing effect on the minds of the natives in the Territories. It might tend to undermine the influence of magistrates and to bring the administration of the Territories into contempt, but could it be said that Bunting uttered these words "with intent to promote any feeling of hostility between natives and Europeans?"

The accused had taken advantage of the opportunity given him by the general election to offer himself as a candidate for Parliament. As he correctly stated in his address, the native question was prominently before the electors, and could we assume that it was ever intended by legislation to stifle discussion in matters of vital interest to the natives in constituencies in which the natives largely predominate?

Section 29 did not promote an advocacy of doctrines which might be subversive of peace and order among the natives of the Union. If it were permissible to refer to what was termed the parliamentary history of Act 38 of 1927, it could be seen that section 29 as originally printed, did prohibit the promotion of all doctrines subversive of peace and good order among the natives of the Union. But this section was deleted, and the present provisions of the section substituted.

However, his lordship said, he was aware that the parliamentary history of the Act was not admissible to explain its meaning, and he would therefore endeavour to determine the meaning of the language of the section without allowing his mind to be influenced by it.

"A DANGEROUS INTERFERENCE."

That the section did not prohibit the utterance of words which might promote any feeling of hostility between the two races had already been pointed out. No doubt it was felt that such a prohibition would lead to a dangerous interference with the honest and impartial criticism of any policy or doctrine on which divergent views and opinions might reasonably be held, no doubt the framers of the section felt that it would be unjust to punish a man for advocating doctrines in which he sincerely believed, though such doctrines might be regarded as dangerous or extreme by one or other section of the population; hence the necessity of finding that the words complained of were intended to have the effect of promoting a feeling of hostility before the person could be convicted.

NO GROUNDS FOR CONVICTION

The Judge-President said he was unable to hold that the speech so far exceeded the bounds of criticism as to constitute an utterance intended to create a feeling of hostility between the native and European races. This being so, his lordship thought Mr. Bunting should not have been convicted on his utterances.

As for the charges based on the contents of the pamphlets admittedly distributed by the accused and other persons at the meeting, his lordship had little doubt that great mischief would be done to the natives in the Territories by the circulation of Communistic speeches and pamphlets but he failed to see how this danger could be averted by a prosecution under an Act which, in his opinion, was not meant to apply to persons in good faith advocating the doctrines of a political party to which they happened to belong, unless the doctrines or the words used in advocating them, or the circumstances under which they were uttered and published, must necessarily have the effect of promoting hostility between natives and Europeans.

The appeal was allowed, and the conviction and sentence set aside. This was also the decision in the appeals of Mrs. Bunting and the native interpreter.

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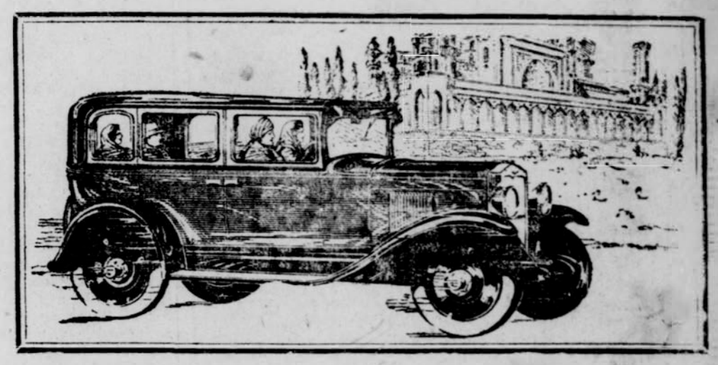

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Mr. Abdul Kader Halder, C\|o. Times of India.

ITALIAN DELEGATE DEPARTS FOR ROME

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The Hague.—The Italian delegate Signor Pirelli is proceeding to Rome, it is assumed, in order to take new instructions from his Government. The departure of Signor Pirelli may be significant since the refusal of Italy to yield any of her privileges under the Young Plan is one of the chief obstructions to the settlement.—Reuter.

The Divisional Traffic Manager, N. W. Railway, Lahore, wires under date August 16:—Referring to my wire of date, owing to further slips between Jowalamukhi Road and Nagrota and transhipment being impossible all description of coaching traffic beyond Guler has been entirely suspended. Nos. 1 Up and 2 Down and Nos. 3 Up and 4 Down will now run between Pathankot and Guleguler and probable duration of the block depends on weather conditions. Goods traffic still remains suspended over the Kangra Valley Railway.—Free Press.

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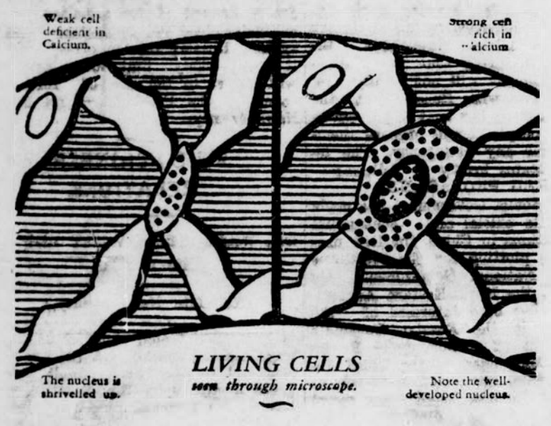
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WORLD'S COMMODITY MARKETS

The weekly Produce Review issued by Messrs. Newall & Clayton dated Liverpool 25th July is as under:—

WHEAT:—A nervous tone has been in evidence in the Wheat markets during the greater part of the week under review. Prices have fluctuated considerably in accordance with the weather reports from the principal producing countries, and on balance show a decline of about 3d. per cental in Liverpool and 2 to 4 cents per bushel in New York. Weather reports for Canada have continued unfavourable, and estimates of the Canadian and U.S. Spring crops have suffered further reductions from private authorities. News from the Argentine and Australia shows no relief from the droughty conditions prevailing, but the markets have failed to respond further to bullish crop accounts. This is due mainly to heavy hedge selling against the movement of the W.S. Winter crop free selling by the Argentine of the old crop surplus, and profit-taking by speculative interests on the theory that the recent very big advance fully discounts the reduction in crop prospects to date.

The latest reports from the principal producing countries with regard to the new crops are as follows:—

U.S.A. The harvest of the Winter crop is in full swing and conditions have been generally favourable for threshing, which is now almost completed in the south-west. The out-turn from the Spring crop is still uncertain. In the northern sections excessive heat and drought has caused further deterioration, but some relief is reported in other parts due to scattered rains, although these are considered too late to do much good. The last Bureau Report estimated the crop at 250,000,000 bushels, but owing to the pessimistic private reports received since then the next official estimate is expected near to 200,000,000 bushels.

Canada.—Except for scattered rains which fell last Saturday fair and dry weather has continued over the Wheat Provinces during the past week. Private authorities have further reduced their crop estimates to around 300,000,000 bushels and state that conditions are so bad that rains now would have little effect on the outlook. When it is remembered that last year Canada produced 533,000,000 bushels the extent of the crop failure this year can be appreciated.

Argentine. Ploughing is still being affected by the lack of moisture in most districts, although it is not yet too late for relief to come. Present prospects are certainly not encouraging for a good crop this year, and unless the wanted rains come soon Argentina is not likely to produce anything like such a big crop as 282,000,000 bushels, the official estimate of last year's production.

Australia.—Light rains were reported during the week, but these are stated to be totally inadequate to relieve the severe drought prevailing in Victoria, N. S.W., and South Australia. So far there are no prospects of rains, which must come immediately in these States if a satisfactory crop is to be made.

Europe.—Prospects in the principal producing countries continue very satisfactory, and there is every hope of better crops than last year everywhere, provided the present favourable weather continues well into August.

After the recent considerable advance in prices sentiment as to the future course of prices is becoming more mixed. The bearish view is that even with a prospective reduction of around 300 million bushels in the North American crops and some reduction in the Southern Hemisphere crops, there will be sufficient Wheat to meet world requirements in view of the good crops in prospect on this side of the Atlantic and the probability that many European countries will use rye freely in place of Wheat this year owing to its relative cheapness. It is pointed out that the large reserves of old crop Wheats in North America considerably offset the reduced prospective new crop supply, and if on balance there is a reduction of around 200 million bushels in the international supply this is fully discounted by the increase of over 50 per cent. in the value of the commodity which has taken place since the beginning of June. On the other hand, bulls argue that there is no prospect of world supplies during the next twelve months being much in excess of requirements, even taking into consideration the heavy carryover in North America, and if a crop failure is experienced in either Australia or the Argentine as a result of the present drought the world could easily be faced with a serious deficiency. In any case it appears certain that a considerable drain will be placed on Canada and the United States, who will ask full prices for their Wheats once the present congestion is relieved. At the moment Liverpool is relatively depressed by the pressure of Plate Wheat, but as soon as this is absorbed no other supplies will be available except dear American Wheats, and prices will easily advance.

The rapid advance in prices during the past seven weeks certainly calls for caution against becoming too enthusiastic on the bull side, but until satifactory crops are assured in the Southern Hemisphere the short side is too dangerous from a speculative point of view, and we consider the best policy is to confine operations to purchases on declines.

COCOA:—The market has been neglected during the past week, there being no new development to stimulate outside interest.

We look for a continuance of quiet markets with narrow fluctuations, as we can foresee no factor likely to influence prices much in either direction for the next two or three weeks. Should the market recede we would be in favour of accumulating contracts.

RAW SILK:—Trading in Silk futures has been limited this week. Prices have held steadier than might have been expected in view of the tendency of importers to ease prices to induce a movement of stocks before the new crop Japans commence to arrive.

Manufacturers show no interest in forward commitments at present and the labour dispute in the garment trade has probably had some influence in affecting manufacturers' purchasing plans.

For the next month or two the market seems likely to be more under the influence of accumulating production than expanding distribution, and we would be inclined to buy futures only on recessions.

SUGAR:—A rather easier tone has ruled in the Sugar markets during the past week due to August liquidation and conflicting rumours from Cuba regarding the control of future supplies. Although Havana advices have been received that a single selling agency will commence on the 1st August at a price fixed at 2-3/8 cents per lb. c. & f. New York, nothing definite is yet known as to the outcome of the negotiations afoot to stabilise and improve the position of the article on a world basis.

The Javan market has been active, and large sales about 500,000 tons have been made. It is estimated that the unsold balance totals 525,000 tons. The maximum crop outturn for 1930 is now estimated at 3,000,000 tons.

Calculating the current Java crop at 3,230,000 tons although recent cable rdvices reduce the prospective yield to 2,952,000 tons, available supplies from completed and current crops to the latest available dates show an increase of just over a million tons in excess of last year. With regard to the 1930 crops, there is no reason to anticipate that the European beet crop will show much change from the 8,315,000 tons harvested in 1928/29. It may be taken for granted that in India and Porto Rico the crops will show a fairly substantial increase on those of 1929 owing to the abnormally poor outturns this year. In the former country production dropped almost 500,000 tons compared with 1928, and in the latter there was a similar sharp decline of about 150,000 tons. No important changes in production are indicated in the other producing countries of the world with the exception of Cuba, where there is a possibiliy of some limitation of production next year in co-operation with Java and Czecho-Slovakia. Assuming a Cuban crop next year of 5,000,000 tons, a Javan crop of 3,000,000 tons and normal yields in the other large producing countries of the world, we arrive at a prospective total increase in world supplies for 1930 about 600,000 tons compared with this year's indicated figure.

World consumption of Sugar continues high, and since the 1st September last to the latest available dates shows an increase of just over 8 per cent. compared with the same period for last year. The N. Y. University Bureau of Research estimates consumption in the United States in the period 1st September, 1928, to 29th June 1929, at 4,927,000 tons against 4,460,000 tons in the same period 1927-28; in Europe to the 31st May 5,416,000 against 5,234,000 and in Asia to this date 1,388,000 against 1,142,000. The figures for Asia do not include the large domestic production which is consumed locally, and for which no monthly figures are available.

While supplies of Sugar on hand are more than ample for world requirements for the balance of the year, the absorption of the commodity is proceeding on a very satisfactory scale and. provided there is no big increase in Cuban and Javan production, the statistical position next year should be much healthier than at present. The immediate course of prices is naturally considerably dependent on the outcome of the discussions now taking place between the principal producing countries. It is generally believed that Cuban and Japan producers will agree to some form of limitation of next year's crops in their mutual interests, although any definite information in this direction is still lacking.

We maintain the opinion we have expressed for some time now, that purchases of the 1930 deliveries on recessions will turn out profitable investments before these months reach maturity.

METALS.

COPPER:—An improving tendency has been evident in the Standard market, opinion apparently having veered optimistically—from the bull's point of view—concerning the June statistics. More importance was at first attached to the increased stocks of refined, but it is now being realised that the curtailment in output is being put into effect very substantially. Standard values have reacted slightly, owing to fears that the Bank rate will be raised to-day as a result of the heavy French demand for gold. Electro values are maintained at 18 cents per lb., and new sales are not proceeding with any show of seriousness. The Standard market is considered to be heavily oversold, and bears may find difficulty in covering their near dates, in view of the news that 1,000 tons are being shipped this week to America out of available U. K. stocks.

TIN:—Considerably more interest has been taken in this metal during the week, and sentiments has strengthened since the Tin Producers Association was formed. A feature of the trading has been heavy "call" buying at £7 per ton. Reports from America regarding consumption are satisfactory, greater activity having occurred in the Tinplate industry since July came in, whilst motor car manfuacture is considered to have been responsible for using an extra 3,500 tons of Tin during the first half of this year as compared with a year ago.

LEAD:—Demand from consumers both at Home and on the Continent is very dull, which is somewhat remarkable at the ruling low levels of value and in view of the small proportion of forward requirements which have been covered. Should the Russo-Chinese trouble become more serious there are possibilities of demand from Russia being renewed, and in any case the more bullish tone in other metals may quite likely spread to Lead on first serious buying movement of consumers.

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BOMBAY MONDAY AUGUST 19 1929

Manipulation of Accounts by "Expert"

"Leniently Treated" by Govt., says Mr. Reid

SERIOUS IRREGULARITY IN ACCOUNTS OF MUKTESWAR INSTITUTE

Unauthorised expenditure of Rs. 41,000 on Football & Hockey Ground!

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

The question of centralised production of Cinchona was mooted at the Public Accounts Committee when representatives from Education, Health and Lands Departments were examined. Mr. Reid, Joint Secretary of the Department told the Commitee that the whole position was extremely unsatisfactory.

Mr. Burdon, Financial Secretary pointed out the difficulty in the way of undertaking the centralisation of production of Cinchona which, failing within the Transferred provincial subject", they could not compel the local Governments to buy from the Central Government. Besides, the aequiring of existing plants from the local Governments would entail great cost, unless they could devise means of disposal. The Central Government could not underfake this project.

SPURIOUS QUININE.

Col. Gidney pointed out that flooding of the market by spurious quinine was responsible for the overstocking of Government production.

Mr. S. C. Mitra submitted, coming from a province where malaria was so much raging, he could tell the Committee that people do not get adequate supply of pure quinine and if the means of distribution were improved, he was sure the whole accumulated stock would be disposed of a very short time.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, the Committee recorded their opinion that the Central Government should take the lead in the matter, and, calling a conference of provincial representatives, devise means as to how best to produce Cinchona and to dispose of it.

IRREGULARITY IN ACCOUNTS.

Serious irregularity in the accounts of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research and Diary at Mukteswar was brought to the notice of the Committee by the audit report. Unauthorised expenditure estimated at not less than Rs 41,000 was incurred on the construction of a football and hockey ground by misclassifying the expenditure in the accounts under the head of "stable feed and upkeep and cultivation expense", with the result the unauthorised expenditure did not come to the notice of audit and of the Government The officer responsible for this irregularity resorted to the manipulation of accounts and vouchers, preparation of fictitious muster rolls and other initial records and misclassification of expenditure. When detected, the officer, a European, was allowed to resign from the post. He was leniently treated, told Mr. Reid, as he was the first expert engaged by the Government. The other officers of the Department whose help was utilised to commit this, found on enquiry to be merely tools in the hands of the officer, were severely censured by the Government.

ANOTHER MISTAKE OF AN "EXPERT!"

Mr. Lindsay, Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, examined, said the conversion of the Royal Indian Marine Ship "Dufferin" into a training ship involved an excess of expenditure of Rs. three lakhs than what was voted. This was due to the miscalculation of the expert who was brought out from England. This excess expenditure was brought to the notice of the Commerce Department after the work of conversion was completed.

Mr. Lindsay, at this stage, was interrogated as to how they could sanction the expenditure incurred by the officer on the spot when he exceeded the power conferred on him by the headquarters.

Mr. Lindsay admitted he exceeded the power, but for this the Marine Department who were entrusted with the work were responsible.

A PROPOSAL "UNDER CONSIDERATION."

Mr. B. Das asked what progress the Government had made with the proposal for the appointment of Trade Commissioners in places such as Hamburg.

The Chairman informed the Committee, the proposal was under the consideration of the Finance Department.

Mr. Williams, Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department, was briefly examined by the Committee.—Free Press.

GRAF ZEPPELIN'S PROGRESS

—:o:—

ALL IS WELL

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Hamburg.—Hamburg-America line has received a report from "Graf Zeppelin" stating that the airships' position at 4 o'clock in the afternoon was sixty degrees North, 64 degrees East, and "all is well" The Zeppelin therefore has crossed the Urals and is now over Siberia about 200 kilometres from the river Ob.—Reuter.

—:o:—

"GRAF ZEPPELIN" FLIES TOWARDS SEA OF OKHOTSK

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Moscow.—"Graf Zeppelin" passed over at 6/40 this morning towards the Sea of Okhotsk. She is expected at Tokyo at 9 to-morrow morning. —Reuter.

PRINTITLES FOR MEMBERS OF HEDJAZ MISSION

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Teheran.—The Shah has conferred Second Class Order of Homayoon on Sheikh Abdullah Alfazl, the head of the Hedjaz Mission, third class order of Taj on Sheikh Abdul Rasoof and Fourth Class order of Homayoon on Saeed Effendi Reshash.—Reuter.

SIRS A. IMAM AND C. SETALVAD

CANDIDATES FOR INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Sir Ali Imam and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad are the two Indian candidates for vacancies in the permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague.—"Liberty."

MR. B. C. PAL LEAVES FOR AHMEDABAD

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Aug. 17.

Sjt. Bepinchandra Pal and Mr. Pareshlal Shome, M.L.C. who have come on deputation for collection of funds for Assam Flood Relief left for Ahmedabad tonight. The Deputation will proceed to Bhavnagar and may also visit other Kathiawad States. They expect to retun to Bombay about the end of the month. Meanwhile, it is requested that all correspondence and remittances may be addressed to Messrs. Manilal and Kher, Solicitors, 53 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay who have undertaken to do the needful.—Free Press.

MR. PAL IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 18.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal has arrived here to collect funds for Assam Flood relief. He will address a meeting to-morrow, admission to which will be by tickets.—A. P.

PROPHET MUHAMAD'S BIRTH DAY

ALL-COMMUNITIES JOIN IN CELEBRATIONS AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 18.

With a view to promote Hindu-Muslim unity, the Birthday of Prophet Muhamad was celebrated this evening in the Municipal Gandhi Hall, when speakers of all communities spoke on the life of Muhamad. —A. P.

PROPHET MOHAMMED'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

RANGOON, Aug. 18.

Birthday of Prophet Mohammed was celebrated here to-day by Muslims in befitting manner. In the morning the Muslim boys and girls congregated in Students Society Hall and chanted songs in praise of Prophet. Thereafter they went in procession through the principal streets of the city. In the afternoon lectures were delivered by Muslims and non-Muslim speakers. All Muslim shops and bazars were closed to-day in celebration of the occasion.—Free Press.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE (B.P.C.C.)

Are You A Congress Member?

IF NOT

ENROL YOURSELF TO-DAY

at

any of the following District Congress Committees.

1. FORT WARD—Advocate Press, Hindustan Office 21, Dalal St.
2. MANDVI WARD—Swadesh Office, Musjid Bhunder Road.
3. BHULESHWAR WARD—Joshi Building, Kalbadevi Rd., opp.; Bhangwadi.
4. GIRGAUM WARD—Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road.
5. BYCULLA WARD—2, Bapty Road.
6. PAREL WARD—Kaverana Building, Room No. 64, Tram Terminus, Parel.
7. DADAR WARD—Khadi Bhandar Kohinoor Cinema Building, Dadar.

SOVIET RAID REPULSED

—:o:—

Fighting Continues

REFUGEES FLOCK TO HARBIN

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Shanghai.—It is reported from Manchuli that 27 Chinese troops have been killed and 31 wounded in repelling the Soviet raid on Jarainor. Russian losses were about the same. The fighting continues. Manchuli is deserted. Shops have been closed, and merchants are sending their stocks to Harbin whither thousands of refugees are flocking.—Reuter.

RESCUE WORK OF SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE

—:o:—

SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION UNDER PROSTITUTION ACT

In the Girgaum Police Court Judgment was delivered on Thursday last by Mr. I. N. Mehta the Presidency Magistrate, in a case in which one Prabhu Singh Fateh Singh stood charged under the prostitution Act for inticing a married girl aged 16 years for the purpose of prostitution.

The fact of the case in brief are these:—

On the 29th May 1929, Mr. B. D. Sherman the Secretary of The Social Purity League and Mr B. R. Tawde, Dy. Inspector of Police received some informations regarding the children living in the brothels at Kandewari. According to this information Mr. Sherman and Mr. Tawde went on round at Kandewadi. While they were on round on that night at about 10 p.m. an old man named Pandurang Daji Darni came and asked if they wanted any young girl. In order to arrest the man Mr. Sherman replied in the affirmative. Mr. Sherman and Mr. Tawde were taken by the above man to a house near the Congress House at Girgaum Back Road, where one Prabhu Singh Fateh Singh a Rajput by caste was living with one Champelibai Ladkia. Both were known as husband and wife, but it was found that this was not true. Through the inquries made by the Police the girl was found to be a married woman hailing from Moradabad, where she came to know the accused and was brought to the city of Bombay for the purpose of prostitution.

According to the story given by the girl she is the native of Shilgadi (Nepal), and a Rajput by caste. Her original name was Ladakia but that name was changed into the name of Champelibai. She was brought to Bombay in the month of January and both were living at the above place. The case was proved against him and he was sentenced to 18th months imprisonment. The girl was handed over to her brother. In this way she was saved from the clutches of a scoundrel, and the man who was a go-between was sentenced for six months.

BHAVNAGAR'S PROGRESS IN TRADE & COMMERCE

—:o:—

WELCOME REDUCTION IN FREIGHT

FLUTTER OVER MARRIAGE ACT

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 14.

The burning question in the whole of the State is: "The Mariage Act" the draft of which is published in the Darbari Gazette. The Sanatanis, although in very great minority, are moving heaven and earth to place their case before the Council of Administration by citing "Shastras." The Mahomedans also have, it seems, joined hands with the Sanatanis and cite some 'firman' which, they allege, states that a man must marry his daughter before the age of 12 and that a man, whatever his age, should not remain unmarried. Nobody knows how far this is true. On the other hand all other communities welcome this step of the State.

The Praja Parishad had passed a resolution at its last session at Botad that the lowest age for the boy should be 20 and that of the girl should be 16 and that no man about 45 should be allowed to marry a virgin. The Executive Committee of the Parishad is, therefore, organising a meeting in the Manals of the State to educate the people to support this Act. It is very encouaging to find that women of many castes and creeds assembled in a meeting under the presidentship of Lady Pattani whole-heartedly and unanimously supported the Act which concerns them most. It is quite likely that the State will shortly sanction this Act which has so far received an all-round support from the people.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

So far the freight from Germany to Bhavnagar was 5 shillings per ton more than that of Bombay. The recent announcement of the same freight for Bhavnagar has given a great impetus to the traders who deal in German goods. The foreign trade at Bhavnagar port is sure to increase and the traders of Bhavnagar will be able to compete with those of Bombay, Okha, and Bedi Bunder. as Bhavnagar is nearer to Gujarat, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, etc., than Bombay, Okha and Bedi.

Another facility for the merchants of Bhavnagar is that from 1st September, 1929, no certificate or permit will be necessary to export foreign goods from Bhavnagar State beyond Viramgam or Dhandhuka, as the State has established 14 "nakas" on the land frontier to collect custom duties on foreign goods coming by land. The goods from Bhavnagar will therefore in future pass Viramgam without any delay or inspection.

The sugar trade of Bhavnagar is also increasing and that is why it has attracted the attention of the rivals in British territory. Bhavnagar of late affords good facilities to sugar merchants by way of easy interest bearing loan, free godown, etc. The State, it is understood, will, this year realise about 34 lakhs by way of custom revenues. This shows the progress of Bhavnagar's commerce.

TEMPLE FOR UNTOUCHABLES.

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani a couple of days back performed the opening ceremony of Shri Ramji Temple built at a cost of Rs. 7,000 on Vartej Antiyaja Ashram, a place six miles from here. This Ashram is doing very good work for the uplift of the depressed. Mr. Kalelkar Kaka performed the "Pran Pratishta" of the idols, when he delivered an interesting speech regarding temples, their management, atmosphere, idol worshipping, etc. Untouchables attended this function in good number.

RUSSO-CHINESE RELATIONS

Dr. Wang Explains Attitude of Nationalist Govt. towards Soviet

PRESIDENT CHIANG-KAI-SHEK'S CIRCULAR TO OFFICIALS

Soviet Consulate Raided

(BY MAIL)
(Kuo Min News Agency).
July 23, 1929.

Nanking, July 23.—Under instructions from President Chiang Kai-shek, the Chief Political Official's Office issued last evening a circular telegram addressed to all military and civil officials throughout the country declaring that the National Government will not lightly resort to war with Russia, at the same time urging that the entire Chinese people should prepare themselves for any emergency. The telegram states briefly as follows:—

"RED PROPAGANDA".

"The Soviet Government has made use of its official and commercial organizations in China for Red propaganda, plotting for the overthrow of the National Government On May 27, the North-Eastern Authorities, having been informed of the progress in the Russian Consulate at Harbin of a Communist Propaganda Conference of the Third Internationale, conducted a search of the premises and found many secret documents which disclose Soviet Russia's schemes to disrupt the unification of, and to create a general internal upheaval in, China. Thus, the North-Eastern Authorities were constrained to take appropriate measures in dealing with the Chinese Eastern Railway and in closing the labour union of the Railway workers and other organizations, implicated in the plot

"The Soviet Government, ignoring our desire to avoid disturbances by peaceful means, addressed to the National Government on the 13th instant a note contrary to the facts of the case and demanding a reply within a specified time limit. The Government immediately despatched a reply which, after enumerating the reasons for the action taken, suggested that plenipotentiary representatives be despatched by the two governments concerned to negotiate for an amicable settlement of the dispute.

MOSCOW'S UTTER DISREGARD OF REASON.

"Suddenly on the 18th, Soviet Russia announced the recall of its Diplomatic and Consular representatives in China and the suspension of railway communication between the two countries. This bears testimony to Moscow's utter disregard of reason and its reliance upon the use of force. Its deliberate suspension of international communication and violation of the Kellogg Anti-War Pact is altogether too obvious.

"However, in dealing with foreign questions, calmness is of paramount importance. It is the declared policy of the National Government to maintain world peace and to preserve the independence of our nation. Therefore, unless the Soviet Government confronts us with force, we will not resort to war. No official report of a clash between the Chinese and Russian troops has so far been received from the Manchurian Authorities, but the entire people must be prepared beforehand and calmly await developments. We should unite together to defend our country".—Kuo Min News Agency

PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S SPEECH

—:o:—

Nanking, July 23.—"Five days have elapsed since the suspension of communication between China and Russia, but so far we have received no official report of any hostilities on the part of the Soviet Army," said President Chiang Kai-shek in the course of a speech delivered yesterday at the Weekly Memorial Service held at the State Council Building.

"Unde the present circumstances we should all unite in support of the Government's policy of a peaceful settlement of the situation. We are determined not to declare war against Russia; on the other hand, it is not likely that Soviet Russia will resort to the use of force", concluded the President.—Kuo Min News Agency.

RUSSO-CHINESE RELATIONS

DR. WANG TELLS WHAT CHINA OBJECTS TO

(Kuo Min News Agency.)

NANKING July 22

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking at the weekly memorial service to-day, dwelt at great length upon Sino-Russian relations. He reviewed recent relations particularly since 1919, between China and Russia pointing out that Russia voluntarily gave up unilateral privileges acquired from China and declared repeatedly since then her friendly intentions towards China Added to this fact China and Russia are close neighbors and as such should entertain for each other the most amicable relations. China certainly did everything possible to reciprocate Russia's announced friendly attitude and conducted herself right along in a manner that a good neighbor should.

WHAT CHINA OBJECTS TO

"The question will naturally be asked why there should arise the present crisis. It is to clarify this point," Dr. Wang said, "that I will take pains to explain. Russia has seen fit toadopt the Communistic form of Government. This is Russia's business and no country has any right to interfere. But when Russia tried to dictate that China should mould the organization of her government to the Communistic pattern we showed our bitter resentment. For China is eminently unsuited in this respect as is borne out by our own history which records instances where misguided monarchs had dabbled in Communism and failed miserably. Why cannot Russia understand?

HARBIN CONSULATE RAID.

"I have traced many of our more serious disturbances in recent years, especially the Nanking Incident and the one in Canton in 1927 as directly connected with Russian Communist machinations. We have suffered terribly as a consequence. We determined to prevent a repetition so as to maintain peace and order. The raid of the Harbin Russian Consulate disclosing measures relating to Chinese Eastern Railway propoganda as such some countries may tolerate, but no country would tolerate any propoganda which is directed to undermine the existing government. You can see and the world can see with our knowledge that the Soviet Government was using its Harbin Consulate and the Chinese Eastern Railway as instruments for Communistic propaganda directed against the upsetting of the National Government. It was imperative for our Government,

(Continued on Page 8.)

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